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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Welfare Administration

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Research and Public Welfare

ELLEN WINSTON
U. S. Commissioner of Welfare

WE IN PUBLIC WELFARE are entering a period when we must move forward very rapidly in many areas--a period in which we are witnessing greatly accelerated demand for research and statistics. At the national level, the Welfare Administration is expected to prepare in great detail an increasing number of reports, particularly for legislative and budget purposes. The scope and depth of the information the Welfare Administration is expected to provide is reflected in the various publications of Congressional committees.

We have today an accelerating number of new programs, each of which calls for new reporting. Moreover, as new programs are established, it is necessary to reexamine the old programs. Inevitably, we are impelled to revise the reports already being produced as well as to unite the old and the new in order to achieve the best overall planning.

The Welfare Administration is receiving some interesting questions about the way programs are reported. The Bureau of the Budget, which functions in much the same way as the State budget bureaus, is no longer confining itself to asking, "What do you do?" but is also inquiring, "What are the results of what you do?" In the past, public welfare reporting has been too prone simply to count up what was done and let that suffice. But now we are faced with the direct questions, "What are the results of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments?" and "What is being accomplished toward reducing dependency?"

To answer such questions, we must develop much sharper tools of measurement and better methods of reporting the results of the programs. There can be little doubt that these new and improved techniques and analyses will be equally useful to State departments of public welfare. State administrators can henceforth go to their legislatures, their budget bureaus, and their governors better equipped to answer complex questions.

It is of great significance that the demand for meaningful data in social welfare is worldwide. A recent meeting sponsored by UNICEF made it clear that today policymakers insist that social welfare programs be brought within the framework of definite quantitative measures. Failing this, the policymakers--particularly in the underdeveloped countries--will have no firm basis on which to allocate their scarce resources. The result could be the shunting aside of programs for which there is real human need in favor of programs, perhaps not so important, which lend themselves more easily to quantification. Admitted that quantification in the social sciences is difficult, the imperatives of the situation are such that much more effective steps must be taken now than have been taken in the past.

Quality control methodology--perhaps the most imaginative methodology to come out of the public welfare field--is one such step. But quality control is just the first development in new and improved ways of testing, reporting, and interpreting to the public what is accomplished with those approximately five

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Based on an address to the Fifth Biennial Workshop on Public Welfare Research and statistics, July 20, 1964, Washington, D.C.

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billion dollars that are spent for public welfare throughout this country.

MORE, WELL-QUALIFIED STAFF NEEDED

Obviously, in order to move ahead in these general directions, additional well-qualified staff must be recruited. Research and statistics programs are no different from other programs in public welfare. Large numbers of research and statistics personnel, like social workers, in public welfare have simply grown up with the program during the last 15, 20, or more years. Through attendance at conferences and workshops and reading the literature, this group has sharpened its technical knowledge in order to keep abreast of the programs. But the new staff which we must recruit at this particular stage in our development must possess qualifications comparable to those currently required for the other specializations in public welfare.

The Welfare Administration has defined basic qualifications for the supervisor of staff development and for the director of child welfare. Standards for a policy development position in public assistance are under active consideration. Comparable job specifications, although in a different area of knowledge and skill, must be established for the individuals who will be coming into divisions of research.

The August issue of Welfare in Review carried an article which describes our aspirations about the qualifications for State directors of research and statistics. There are now far more significant opportunities than in the past in research and statistics in all States for those persons who enter on their jobs with the necessary education and experience. For the additional training of individuals already on their staffs, the States can turn to the educational leave and grants programs, which are broadly enough based to enable staff members to go away to school for the technical studies they require in order to qualify fully for the important job ahead.

The potentials for research in public welfare are unusually great. Data are ready-to-hand because public welfare agencies are not only research-oriented agencies but also agencies that provide services. This dual responsibility makes it unnecessary to seek out a population to sample in order to garner information. But the most effective modern techniques must be applied to this tremendous bank of data if it is to be fully and fruitfully analyzed. There was a time in public welfare when hand tallies for simple tables were thought adequate. While this is still resorted to on occasion, we now have to know how and when to employ the most sophisticated techniques in reporting and research. The Welfare Administration needs the help of State research and statistics divisions in developing adaptations of advanced methodologies to the public welfare field. Suggestions from the States are welcomed as to when and how certain methods may be used more effectively in improving research, strengthening reporting, and in progressing much farther in demonstration and research.

New directions are being taken in the field of public welfare. Accompanying these is a new climate--a climate that involves great acceleration. Production of tangible results must be more rapid. Greater flexibility must be shown. This means, of course, gearing up to faster reporting by developing and using improved methods. This, then, is another of the problems that confronts research and statistics staff at every level: how, with the increased tools at our command, the timetables set up for new studies can be reduced to the lowest practical limit.

THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH

Even before the Welfare Administration was formally established, it was recognized that a large part of its responsibility would be centered in the Division of Research. The Division of Research in the Office of the Commissioner is the newest research unit in

the Welfare Administration. We visualize this Division as a center for social research. Through its contributions to knowledge, we hope to point the way toward achievement of the major goal of the Welfare Administration: the reduction of poverty and dependency through constructive services. The Division of Research has an interdisciplinary team, including specialists in social anthropology, social psychology, sociology, social work, demography, and economics.

Studies of a number of questions of great importance for program planning and development are now underway. An investigation is being made into the cost of drugs with particular attention focused on the effect of these costs on the aging population--that group which is at one and the same time more needful of drugs and less able to pay for them.

Knowledge of many facets of poverty and financial assistance is being gained through compilation and analysis of data and through special studies which spotlight a particular group. The deprived child is getting ever-increasing attention in our research.

In the coming months the results of this research will appear in Welfare in Review. As time goes on, a continuous flow of good solid research publications, including brief working papers, more extensive research reports, and a monograph series, will be released by the Welfare Administration. A substantial amount of useful material in connection with public welfare programs should be going out to States on a relatively frequent basis. The most important publication so far is "Converging Social Trends--Emerging Social Problems," a chartbook which analyzes social issues in this country.

RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

The Division of Research administers that part of the Social Security Act, Section 1110, which provides grants for cooperative research and demonstrations. The Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program is a going concern. A splendid advisory committee has been set up to guide the awarding of grants. Yet there has been one special problem around this program: not enough projects are coming in from State welfare departments. The reasons are clear--lack of staff, lack of some highly competent person who can be released for the time it takes to develop, submit, and carry out, with the necessary help, a good research project or a demonstration project which is research-oriented.

The Chief of the Research Grants Branch and other members of the staff have been able to work particularly with California and with New York City around projects that are located in public welfare and will be carried out by public welfare personnel. We welcome the opportunity to have members of the staff visit and work with State and local staff on projects, on ideas, that hold promise of being helpful in improving public welfare programs and in strengthening overall administration. Although studies made by voluntary agencies will be extremely valuable as programs are developed, more of the projects should be actually located in public welfare agencies.

The demonstration projects administered through the Bureau of Family Services under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act offer an easier channel into the whole area of demonstration for public welfare agencies. These projects were authorized specifically to forward the objectives of the public assistance titles. They are all developed through the State and local departments of public welfare. Unlike the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, there is no outside advisory committee for these projects. Many proposals have come in lacking the polish of a finely developed research-demonstration project, but if the ideas were there, if it was clear how the project might help strengthen public welfare and how it could be built into the ongoing program, the project has generally been approved.

A major failing of many proposals has been the lack of reasonable measures for evaluation. By and large projects have come in with rather weak procedures

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for evaluation or with a statement, "We will be working on the methods of evaluation and will send them to you later." Reliable evaluation procedures must be given high priority in project development; otherwise the true meaning and usefulness of a demonstration may easily be obscured. These demonstration projects present a unique opportunity to State and local research staffs to develop imaginative new techniques for evaluating what is done through public welfare.

All the units of the Welfare Administration stand ready to assist State and local research and statistical staffs in developing studies and methods of reporting. Working together in this way, we can learn how best to construct studies. We have scarcely begun to realize the role that the big computers can play. Representatives of the Welfare Administration stand ready to offer technical assistance in data processing, sampling procedures, and data analysis in order to improve statistics as applied to public assistance, child welfare, medical care, and social services in general.

More pilot studies in State and local settings are called for. Numerous issues await such attention. Very little is known, for instance, about alcoholism--its cause, its course, means of prevention, means of cure--although alcoholism is definitely a factor in current public assistance caseloads and in potential caseloads.

Mental retardation is another factor in need of intensive investigation. Ten percent of the population of our country are affected directly or indirectly by this problem. Yet we are just beginning to become aware that a great deal of mental retardation can be prevented, that cultural deprivation has a great deal to do with apparent mental retardation, and that the mentally retarded can, in many cases, be brought up to a higher level of intellectual attainment.

Work-training projects also need to be studied systematically. A more active exchange of information on experiences with work-training projects is particularly needed.

As one step to help ease some of the burden of current responsibilities on State staffs so that they can take better advantage of opportunities for research and demonstration, the Welfare Administration hopes to streamline the carrying out of national surveys. Hopefully, making full use of the new machines, we can provide much more assistance in the compilation and processing of data.

As public welfare progresses, research and statistics emerge as ever more important. Big business moves ahead on the basis of research. We are big business and we need comparable research. We have many difficult questions, and, as in business, we must turn to research for the answers. We are fortunate that, as we find the answers, we are placed in a better position to help people, to forward our common goal that brought all of us into public welfare--a better life for the more vulnerable in our great Nation.

Rural-Urban and Regional Family Income Patterns

ALEXANDER L. RADOMSKI and ANITA U. MILLS*

This article is based primarily on the background materials presented in the Welfare Administration's forthcoming Welfare Research Report 1, "Family Income and Related Characteristics Among Low-Income Counties and States." A second article, which will appear in the October issue of Welfare in Review, will deal with family incomes in the low-income counties and States.

Since the beginning of 1964, when President Johnson declared "unconditional war on poverty in America," there have been several reports[1] pinpointing the areas of great need in connection with the current antipoverty program. The forthcoming research report of the Welfare Administration further directs attention to county units as one approach in analyzing the geography of the poor and provides a resource tool for viewing the lowest fifth (quintile) of county units against the background of State, regional, and national measures of poverty and dependency. The report will serve as a reference for the Welfare Administration and other agencies interested in the county as a basic unit in the attack on poverty and dependency. Subsequent research reports in the Welfare Administration's series will be directed toward sharpening criteria for determination of priorities and presenting case studies of the welfare and economic status of selected county units as the basis for preliminary planning for action programs.

WITH THE PASSAGE of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, public and private welfare agencies on national, State, and local levels are called upon to give serious attention to the part each can play in mounting a coordinated attack against poverty in the United States. Diverse approaches are necessary, and the new antipoverty programs must be coordinated with existing programs in the context of local circumstances and capabilities.

The Welfare Administration has as its primary mission the aiding of the poorest of the poor through the present public assistance programs and the further implementation of the 1962 Public Welfare Admendments with their focus on preventive and rehabilitative services. There is a real concern, within the limitations set by basic law and by the size of appropriations, to give constructive attention to counties which have been selected as the target for social and economic development. While such a community development program would be built upon the Welfare Administration's mission to prevent and reduce dependency, it would also require the cooperative efforts of the people themselves as well as the other related organizations at the county level.

In certain sections of the country it may be better to plan to concentrate coordinated attention in programs of action, demonstration, and research on a geographic unit of several counties which form a natural economic region.

Much attention has been given to urban areas where 70 percent of the Nation's population is concentrated and where by income measures some 54 percent of

*Division of Research, Welfare Administration.

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population. Supplementary Report PC (S1)-43.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Resource Development Economics Division, Economic Research Service: Median Family Income and Related Data by Counties Including Rural Farm Income. Statistical Bulletin No. 339, February 1964.

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor: Poverty in the United States. 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April 1964.

the poor families are located. In the nonurban areas with 30 percent of the population, 46 percent of the poor families are dispersed over a broad geographic area. Although heavily concentrated in the Southeast, with overlapping into Appalachia and the Tennessee Valley Authority area, significant pockets of poverty are also found in Texas, New Mexico, the Dakotas, and Alaska.

As the forthcoming report on low-income counties indicates, the chances in 100 of a family being poor in the United States are closely tied to geographic location and to being white or nonwhite. The nonwhite farm family falls at the bottom of the income distribution. The urban nonwhite has about the same chances for being very poor as does the rural white family.

As is often true in developing an intensive analysis of this kind, new relationships emerge at the close of a particular research inquiry which point to new directions. The rate of development of the poorer county units clearly indicates that some counties, in comparison with the national rise in family median income, will have to run faster in order to stand still. In many of the southern counties the prospects are encouraging, but in South Dakota, for instance, there are indications that the lowest quintile counties will continue to lose ground.

There is no one regional package which can tie together these withering county units with their low population and low income. This is a vast country where pressures for attention and action are more likely to come from urban areas, where the factors leading to a concentrated voice for help are present--sufficient numbers for an aggregate appeal, proximity of the poor to information about the relative differences between haves and have-nots, proximity to the majority population who have concern as well as fear of possible consequences, and opportunities for visibility to civic and political leadership. The poor in the nonurbanized county units, remote from the mainstream of national interest, are likely to continue as the invisible poor.

NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The 45.1 million families enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population had an aggregate money income of about $300 billion in the calendar year 1959. This vast sum of money was equal to approximately $6,640 per family. However, the great majority of American families (roughly 27.5 million or 61.0 percent) received less than this amount. Because families with high incomes bring up the overall average, median (middle) income is generally accepted as a more meaningful measure of central tendency in such income distributions.

According to data based on a 25 percent sample of the 1960 Census returns, the median income of all families in the United States amounted to $5,660 ($5,663 based on a 5 percent sample). This signifies that one-half of the Nation's families (somewhat over 22.5 million) received incomes above $5,660 in 1959 and an equal number of families received less than $5,660.

Table 1. Number of families by income level in 1959, for the United States, urban and rural: 1960

Money income	U.S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of families (000)			
Total	45,128	31,940	9,856	3,332
Under $1,000	2,513	1,202	798	512
$ 1,000-$1,999	3,374	1,798	1,016	560
$ 2,000-$2,999	3,764	2,227	1,039	498
$ 3,000-$3,999	4,283	2,718	1,142	422
$ 4,000-$4,999	4,958	3,368	1,243	347
$ 5,000-$5,999	5,563	4,046	1,242	275
$ 6,000-$6,999	4,826	3,673	960	194
$ 7,000-$7,999	3,872	3,042	695	135
$ 8,000-$8,999	2,991	2,399	494	98
$ 9,000-$9,999	2,190	1,788	334	68
$10,000 and Over	6,794	5,678	892	224
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	5.6	3.8	8.1	15.4
$ 1,000-$1,999	7.5	5.6	10.3	16.8
$ 2,000-$2,999	8.3	7.0	10.5	14.9
$ 3,000-$3,999	9.5	8.5	11.6	12.7
$ 4,000-$4,999	11.0	10.5	12.6	10.4
$ 5,000-$5,999	12.3	12.7	12.6	8.3
$ 6,000-$6,999	10.7	11.5	9.7	5.8
$ 7,000-$7,999	8.6	9.5	7.1	4.0
$ 8,000-$8,999	6.6	7.5	5.0	2.9
$ 9,000-$9,999	4.8	5.6	3.4	2.0
$10,000 and Over	15.1	17.8	9.1	6.8

Source: 1960 Census of Population.

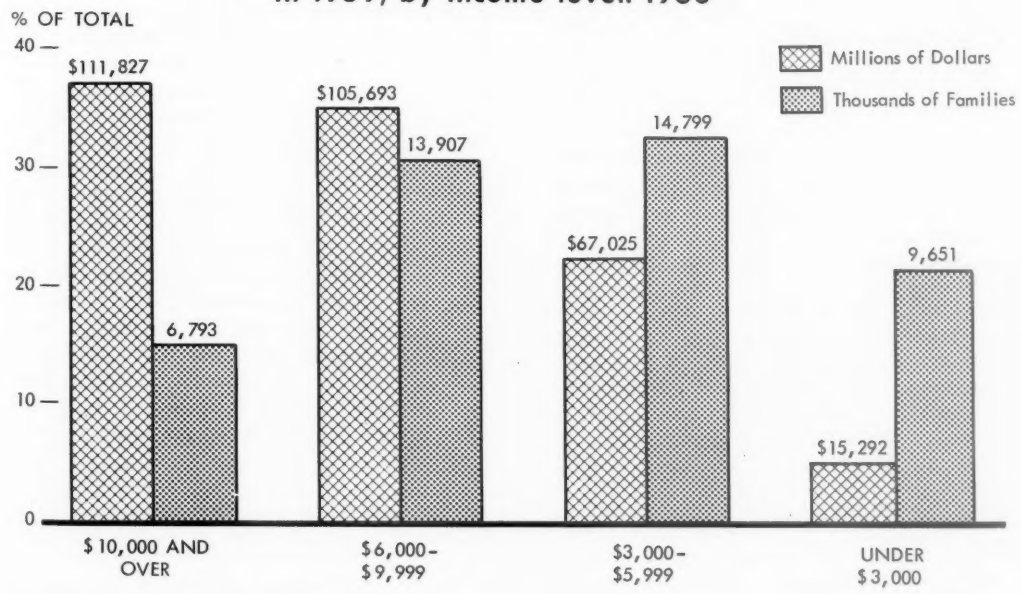
The distribution of families by income levels presented in table 1 shows that 6.8 million families (15.1 percent) received money incomes of $10,000 or more in 1959. Approximately 13.9 million families (30.7 percent) had incomes between $6,000 and $10,000, and an additional 14.8 million (32.8 percent) were in the $3,000 to $6,000 income group. At the low end of the income scale, there were 9.6 million families (21.4 percent) with incomes below the now widely used poverty-line demarcator of $3,000. Altogether, approximately 31.8 million individuals--17.7 percent of the total population--were members of these poor families. Table 1 provides similar distributions by income level for families enumerated in urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm areas at the time of the 1960 Census.

The foregoing data, of course, indicate that the higher income groups received disproportionately larger shares of the 1959 money income aggregate. Families in the top income group comprised only 15.1 percent of all families but received 37.3 percent of the total income, while families in the $6,000-$10,000 income group accounted for 30.7 percent of all families as against 35.2 percent of the income aggregate. The $3,000-$6,000 income group, comprising 32.8 percent of all families, obtained 22.4 percent of the total money income, whereas the group with incomes under $3,000, which formed 21.4 percent of the family total, received 5.1 percent of the income aggregate. (Figure 1.)

The low-income group comprised 3.8 million families (8.3 percent) with incomes between $2,000 and $3,000, 3.4 million (7.5 percent) with incomes from $1,000 to $2,000, and 2.5 million (5.6 percent) with incomes below $1,000. More recent data from the 1960 Census of Population further indicate that the chance of low income is disproportionate among such poverty-related groups as the following: (1) nonwhites, (2) the inadequately educated, (3) families with no earners or part-time earners, (4) families headed by a female, (5) families headed by persons at the extremes of the age scale

Figure 1

Aggregate income received by families in 1959, by income level: 1960



Source: 1960 Census of Population.

(under 25 years and 65 and over), and (6) rural families, especially those living on farms. In addition, the available information shows that the risk of having low income continues to be relatively greatest for families living in the South.

With respect to the current antipoverty program, the President's Council of Economic Advisers has indicated the financial magnitude of the problem of low family incomes in 1962:

> Conquest of poverty is well within our power. About $11 billion a year would bring all poor families up to the $3,000 income level we have taken to be the minimum for a decent life. The majority of the Nation could simply tax themselves enough to provide the necessary income supplements to their less fortunate citizens. The burden--one-fifth of the annual defense budget, less than 2 percent of GNP--would certainly not be intolerable. But this 'solution' would leave untouched most of the roots of poverty. Americans want to earn the American standard of living by their own efforts and contributions. It will be far better, even if more difficult, to equip and to permit the poor of the Nation to produce and to earn the additional $11 billion, and more. We can surely afford greater generosity in relief of distress. But the major thrust of our campaign must be against causes rather than symptoms. We can afford the cost of that campaign too.[2]

In 1959, the year for which the most comprehensive census income data are available, the income deficit of poor families was around $13.7 billion or approximately 2.7 times the combined outlay of Federal, State, and local agencies for public assistance in that year. Of the total family-income deficit, the largest share ($6.5 billion or 47.8 percent) would be required to supplement the money income of the 2.5 million families with incomes under $1,000. Another substantial share ($5.1 billion or 37.4 percent) would be needed by the 3.4 million families with incomes in the $1,000-$2,000 range. The residual share ($2.0 billion or 14.8 percent) would be absorbed by the 3.8 million families in the $2,000-$3,000 income group.[3]

Inasmuch as the average money income of the three groups of low-income families was $1,584 in 1959, the average supplement required to bring their incomes to the $3,000 standard would amount to the difference between the two figures or $1,416. With an average income of only $404, the poorest group of families would require on the average an annual supplement of $2,596. The intermediate group, averaging a money income of $1,486, would need an average supplement of $1,514. Finally, the group of poor families with incomes just below the poverty line, which on the average had a cash income of $2,463, would require an average supplement of $537.

Although the foregoing figures give some notion of the dimensions of the task surrounding the eradication of family poverty in the United States, they are at best only rough approximations. The carefully considered benchmark of $3,000 annual money income at 1962 prices as a boundary between poor families and families not in poverty was originally advanced with respect to an urban family of four persons. Application of the $3,000 limit to the incomes of all families for the calendar year 1959, when consumer prices were 3.7 percent below the 1962 level, stretches the meaning of the original concept of "average need for an average or representative family."[4] The use of the 1959 family income data for present purposes is dictated by the availability of the required details in the

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[2]Economic Report of the President. 1964, pp. 77-78.

[3]Estimates based on 1960 Census of Population, Final Report PC(2)-4C, table 7.

[4]Economic Report of the President. 1964, p. 57.

1960 Census of Population. It is recognized that the $3,000 demarcator is not applicable to individual family budgets at any given time and place since these depend on such variables as size and type of family unit, age and health status of its members, and place of residence.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

The distribution of families by income levels given in table 1 already indicates that the problem of low incomes is substantial in cities, in rural nonfarm areas, and on farms. The data in table 2 provide further details by significant residence categories in terms of median family income and the proportion of families with incomes below the $3,000 poverty line in 1959. Together with the numbers of families involved, these data are significant summarizing measures.

Rural-urban comparisons are naturally obscured somewhat by the fact that the available census data refer to money incomes exclusively. The value of food, housing, and other income-in-kind is probably substantial for many farm families. However, rural people in general (including many families living on farms) have progressively shifted into nonagricultural occupations and have accepted essentially urban consumer patterns to the extent that adjustment for nonmonetary income would hardly eliminate, or even reduce substantially, rural-urban differences in income levels.

Table 2. Number of families, median family income in 1959 and families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, for the United States, urban, urbanized areas, and rural: 1960

Residence	All families		Families with incomes under $3,000	
	Number (000)	Median income	Number (000)	Percent
U.S. total	45,149	$5,663	9,650	21.4
Urban	31,958	6,170	5,216	16.3
Urbanized areas	24,479	6,431	3,542	14.5
Central cities	14,754	5,949	2,589	17.6
Urban fringe	9,725	7,138	953	9.8
Other urban	7,479	5,375	1,674	22.4
Rural	13,190	4,380	4,434	33.6
Nonfarm	9,847	4,752	2,851	29.0
Farm	3,343	3,210	1,583	47.3
	Percent	Index	Percent	Index
U.S. total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	70.8	109.0	54.1	76.2
Urbanized areas	54.2	113.6	36.7	67.8
Central cities	32.7	105.1	26.8	82.2
Urban fringe	21.5	126.0	9.9	45.8
Other urban	16.6	94.9	17.3	104.7
Rural	29.2	77.3	45.9	157.0
Nonfarm	21.8	83.9	29.5	135.5
Farm	7.4	56.7	16.4	221.0

Note: Based on 5 percent sample.

Source: 1960 Census of Population.

Although the overall figures presented in table 2 have been well-publicized, the breakdowns are less generally known. In urban areas, where seven-tenths of American families resided in 1960, the median family income was $6,170 and 16.3 percent of the families had incomes under $3,000 in 1959. At the same time, the median income of rural families amounted to $4,380 while 33.6 percent of the families reported money incomes of less than $3,000. The inverse relationship between the size of median income and the proportion of low-income families exhibited here is such that the number of rural families with low incomes (4.4 million or 45.9 percent) is almost as large as the number of urban families (5.2 million or 54.1 percent) with incomes below $3,000.

The densely settled fringe areas bordering central cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants registered the highest median family income ($7,138) and the lowest proportion of families below the $3,000 poverty line in 1959 (9.8 percent), while families living on farms had the lowest median ($3,210) and the highest proportion of low-income families (47.3 percent). Between these extremes lie the respective medians and proportions of central cities, the smaller cities (between 2,500 and 50,000 in population) outside urbanized areas, and rural nonfarm areas. To round out the picture a large-scale study is needed to bring out the variation in family income levels by census tracts in a representative group of cities across the country.

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REGIONAL VARIATIONS

For the 45.1 million families enumerated in 1960, the major income differentials range from the highly rural South, with its substantial proportion of nonwhite families, to the great urbanized areas of the industrial North and West. In order to add meaning to the income data which follow, table 3 gives the 1960 distribution of families among the four regions by rural-urban residence and by color.

As compared with a median family income of $5,660 for the country as a whole, the regional medians ranged from $4,465 in the South to $6,348 in the West. In between, the 1959 median money income of families enumerated in 1960 was $5,892 in the North Central region and $6,191 in the Northeast (table 3).

In 1959, the median income of nonwhite families was substantially below that of white families in all sections of the country. Nationwide, some 20.4 million white families had incomes below the median of $5,893, whereas roughly 2.1 million nonwhite families had incomes below the median of $3,161. Among the regions, median income was lowest in the South and highest in the West for both white and nonwhite families.

In areas classified as urban, where the great majority of white and nonwhite families resided (table 3), median income of white families ranged from $5,806 in the South to $6,754 in the West and that of nonwhite families ranged from $2,843 in the South to $5,250 in the West. Intraregionally, the median income of urban nonwhite families lagged behind that of urban white families by 22.3 percent in the West as compared with 51.0 percent in the South. The corresponding differential in the urban sectors of both the North Central and Northeastern regions was approximately 33.0 percent.

In the South, the only region with a relatively large number of nonwhite families living outside urban areas, the median income of white families was $4,135 in rural nonfarm areas and $2,849 on farms. In the same sequence, the income medians of nonwhite families were $1,773 and $1,199 or approximately 57 percent below the respective medians of white families.

Altogether, there were 7.6 million white families (78.9 percent) and 2.0 million (21.1 percent) nonwhite families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959. Of the 7.6 million white families, 3.0 million (39.6 percent) were enumerated in the South and another 2.2 million (28.8 percent) in the North Central region. As shown in table 3, the Northeast had 1.4 million (18.7 percent) low-income families and the West had 980,000 (12.9 percent).

A total of 1,459,000 nonwhite families (71.7 percent) falling below the $3,000 income level were enumerated in the South in 1960. The other regions had much lower numbers--254,000 (12.5 percent) in the North Central region, 200,000 (9.8 percent) in the Northeast, and 120,000 (5.9 percent) in the West. The "diagonal" percentage distribution in table 3 shows that many of the residence-color groupings comprised less than 1 percent of the total number of low-income families.

As defined by the $3,000 poverty line, the likelihood of a family being poor was greatest for those areas or groups where median family income was lowest, and the poverty risk was lowest where median family income was highest. For the country as a whole, there were 21 chances in 100 that a family would have a money income of less than $3,000 in 1959--19 chances in 100 for white families and 48 chances in 100 for nonwhite families. In the South, where 1959 median family income was $4,465 as compared with the nationwide median of $5,660, the poverty risk amounted to 33 chances in 100--27 in 100 for white families and 63 chances in 100 for nonwhite families. Similar comparisons between the United States as a whole and the South are shown graphically in figure 2 for urban, rural nonfarm, and farm families.

Table 3. Median family income in 1959, all families and those with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, by color, for regions, urban and rural: 1960

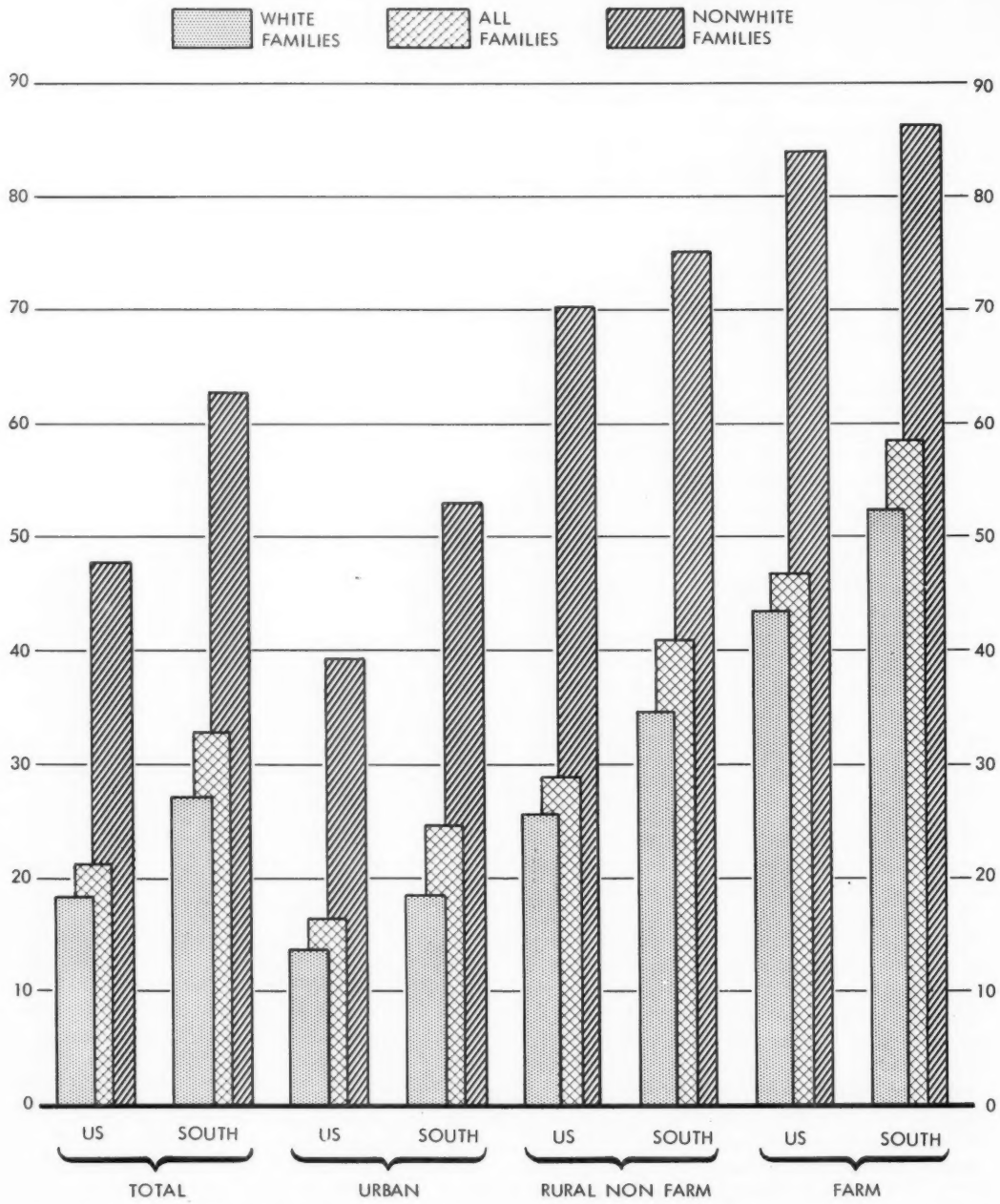
Residence and color	U.S. total	North-east	North Central	South	West	U.S. total	North-east	North Central	South	West
	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME									
	Amount					Index (US=100)				
Total	$5,660	$6,191	$5,892	$4,465	$6,348	100.0	109.4	104.1	78.9	112.2
White	5,893	6,318	5,994	5,009	6,444	104.1	111.6	105.9	88.5	113.9
Nonwhite	3,161	4,371	4,320	2,322	4,937	55.8	77.2	76.3	41.0	87.2
Urban	6,166	6,354	6,442	5,246	6,654	108.9	112.3	113.8	92.7	117.6
White	6,433	6,512	6,623	5,806	6,754	113.7	115.1	117.0	102.6	119.3
Nonwhite	3,711	4,392	4,392	2,843	5,250	65.6	77.6	77.6	50.2	92.8
Rural nonfarm	4,750	5,676	5,181	3,681	5,390	83.9	100.3	91.5	65.0	95.2
White	4,981	5,697	5,205	4,135	5,490	88.0	100.7	92.0	73.1	97.0
Nonwhite	1,917	3,877	2,769	1,773	3,497	33.9	68.5	48.9	31.3	61.8
Rural farm	3,228	4,389	3,590	2,433	4,653	57.0	77.5	63.4	43.0	82.2
White	3,472	4,389	3,595	2,849	4,722	61.3	77.5	63.5	50.3	83.4
Nonwhite	1,263	2,865	1,879	1,199	3,333	22.3	50.6	33.2	21.2	58.9
	ALL FAMILIES									
	Number (000)					Percent distribution				
Total	45,128	11,473	13,119	13,512	7,024	100.0	25.4	29.1	29.9	15.6
White	40,873	10,780	12,339	11,189	6,565	90.6	23.9	27.3	24.8	14.5
Nonwhite	4,256	694	780	2,323	459	9.4	1.5	1.7	5.1	1.0
Urban	31,940	9,272	9,042	8,096	5,529	70.8	20.5	20.0	17.9	12.3
White	28,711	8,604	8,298	6,658	5,150	63.6	19.1	18.4	14.8	11.4
Nonwhite	3,229	668	744	1,438	379	7.2	1.5	1.6	3.2	0.8
Rural nonfarm	9,856	1,977	2,690	4,000	1,189	21.8	4.4	6.0	8.9	2.6
White	9,109	1,953	2,660	3,373	1,122	20.2	4.3	5.9	7.5	2.5
Nonwhite	747	24	30	626	66	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1
Rural farm	3,332	224	1,386	1,416	306	7.4	0.5	3.1	3.1	0.7
White	3,053	223	1,380	1,157	293	6.8	0.5	3.1	2.6	0.6
Nonwhite	279	1	6	258	14	0.6	1/	1/	0.6	1/
	FAMILIES WITH INCOMES UNDER $3,000 IN 1959 2/									
	Number (000)					Percent distribution				
Total	9,650	1,625	2,452	4,473	1,100	100.0	16.8	25.4	46.4	11.4
White	7,616	1,425	2,197	3,014	980	78.9	14.8	22.8	31.2	10.2
Nonwhite	2,034	200	254	1,459	120	21.1	2.1	2.6	15.1	1.2
Urban	5,216	1,223	1,243	1,993	757	54.1	12.7	12.9	20.7	7.8
White	3,942	1,033	1,008	1,228	673	40.8	10.7	10.4	12.7	7.0
Nonwhite	1,274	191	235	764	84	13.2	2.0	2.4	7.9	0.9
Rural nonfarm	2,851	329	624	1,643	255	29.5	3.4	6.5	17.0	2.6
White	2,326	321	608	1,172	225	24.1	3.3	6.3	12.1	2.3
Nonwhite	525	8	16	471	30	5.4	0.1	0.2	4.9	0.3
Rural farm	1,583	72	587	837	87	16.4	0.7	6.1	8.7	0.9
White	1,348	71	583	613	81	14.0	0.7	6.0	6.4	0.8
Nonwhite	235	1	4	224	6	2.4	1/	1/	2.3	0.1

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Based on 5 percent sample; rural farm and rural nonfarm regional figures estimated with the aid of data based on a 25 percent sample.

Source: 1960 Census of Population, including computations based on unpublished census data.

Figure 2 **The chances in 100 of a family being poor, by color, in the United States and the South, urban and rural**



Source: 1960 Census of Population, including computations based on unpublished census data.

The likelihood of a white family having an income below $3,000 was roughly 12 chances in 100 in urban areas for all regions, except the South where the chances were 18 in 100. Among white families living in rural nonfarm areas the chances ranged from 16 to 23 in 100 in three regions and reached 35 in 100 in the South. For white families living on farms, the poverty risk in each 100 chances was 28 in the West, 32 in the Northeast, 42 in the North Central region and 52 in the South.

The poverty-chance pattern of urban nonwhite families, the group at the top of the nonwhite income scale, was rather similar to that of farm white families, the group at the bottom of the white income scale. In rural nonfarm areas, one in three nonwhite families had 1959 incomes below $3,000 in the Northeast, roughly one in two in the West and in the North Central region, and three in four in the South. Nonwhite farm families were generally exposed to the highest risks of poverty--roughly one chance out of two in the West and Northeast, two out of three in the North Central region and somewhat over four chances out of five in the South.

The upward thrust of the American economy in recent years, combined with the nationwide attack on poverty under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and related programs, may well reduce appreciably the regional poverty differentials over the next decade or so. The available data show, for example, that the median family income of American families increased at about the same rate as both gross national product and personal income between 1949 and 1959. In terms of constant (1959) dollars, this increase amounted to approximately 50 percent over the decade. If this advance can be taken as an indication of future gains, the median income of American families should reach $8,500 at 1959 prices by 1969.

Since the 1949-59 increase in median family income rose substantially faster in the South than in any other region of the country, a combination of special programs designed to revitalize areas of economic underdevelopment may well continue to narrow appreciably the income gap particularly between the South and the remainder of the country. This will be made clearer in a followup article in Welfare in Review dealing with family incomes in low-income States and counties.

Grants to Expand MCH and Crippled Children's Services

The Children's Bureau recently awarded 31 grants to universities, State health departments, and hospitals for the purpose of expanding services in maternal and child health and crippled children's programs. The grants were made possible by increased appropriations for each of the programs. The increases were included in the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963.

Two major purposes of the grants are to reduce the incidence of children born mentally retarded and to expand the scope of services for mentally retarded children. The grants will enlarge existing mental retardation clinics, extend screening programs for detection of mental retardation, provide treatment services for physically handicapped retarded youngsters, put to use new findings of science in relation to chromosome analysis, provide genetics services to young parents, and expand training programs in teaching hospitals and universities.

Fifth Biennial Workshop on Research and Statistics in Public Welfare

Summary Report

BLANCHE D. COLL *

THE PROGRESSION from mere counting to meaningful counting, from adding of costs to cost analysis, from reporting of services to evaluation of services was evident at the Fifth Biennial Workshop on Research and Statistics in Public Welfare. A total of 98 representatives of 43 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands attended the 5-day meeting beginning July 20. Because the workshop was held in Washington, D.C., it was possible for various specialists from the staff of the Welfare Administration to participate. The newly created Division of Research of the Office of the Commissioner of Welfare was well-represented as were the research staffs of the Bureau of Family Services, the Children's Bureau, and the Office of Aging.

Mrs. Editha M. Ponder, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics, State Board of Public Welfare, North Carolina, was Chairman of the Planning Committee[1] which consisted of State representatives from each of the nine regions and of staff of the Welfare Administration. The program arranged by this committee covered a broad range of topics of an eminently practical nature. A few speakers focused on trends in public welfare and ventured, in view of these trends, to forecast the future program and its implications for research. Other papers described welfare surveys in progress and methodological innovations. There were sessions on professional standards and recruitment of research and statistics personnel, and on systems analysis and data processing. Speakers included representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, predominantly from the Welfare Administration; State and local departments of welfare; one school of social work; and one voluntary agency.

The Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, stressed the imperatives of evaluation in his address on "New Directions in Public Welfare." Mr. Cohen predicted three steps to be taken in the attempt to relieve and eradicate poverty--broader provision of medical care, an increase in the levels of payments to persons in need, and the development of additional categorical programs. Social insurance is removing increasing numbers of unemployables--the aged, the blind, the disabled--from the general assistance caseload. At the same time, there is growing emphasis on reemployment-- through vocational rehabilitation, vocational education, retraining of adults, and work-training programs. In the long run, a much greater turnover in the public assistance caseload can be expected. Ten years hence public welfare agencies will be dealing more dynamically with various and new community services and with

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*Division of Research, Welfare Administration. The official proceedings of the workshop will be published separately.

[1]State representatives on the Workshop Planning Committee were: Editha M. Ponder, North Carolina (Chairman); Edson Labrack, Maine (Vice Chairman); Herbert D. Bardack, New York; Clinton D. Dyches, Georgia; Robert B. Canary, Ohio; Barbara Wickberg, Minnesota; Alan L. Leggett, Texas; ElMoine Kirkham, Utah; Robert W. Bauer, Nevada. Welfare Administration representatives were: Genevieve W. Carter, Division of Research, Office of the Commissioner; Seth Low, Children's Bureau; Harry Parmelee, Bureau of Family Services; Ellen J. Perkins, Bureau of Family Services; I. Richard Perlman, Children's Bureau; Hilda Siff, Division of Research, Office of the Commissioner.

various and new categories of legislation. The most challenging task for research and statistics in this setting will be evaluation of these interprogram relationships. For the immediate future, both Mr. Cohen and Commissioner of Welfare Ellen Winston[2] called attention to pressures for evaluation of the effects of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

Papers presented by staff of the Bureau of Family Services and the Children's Bureau illustrated both the increase in the volume of statistical reporting and changes in the nature of research which have taken place as a result of these Amendments. Because of the increased complexity of federally aided programs, new kinds of information have to be obtained, new methods of research adopted, and new types of estimates and analyses planned by the Bureau of Family Services. While such change permeates the entire complex of statistical reporting and analysis, it has been particularly evident in the areas of medical care and social services. In addition to the Annual Report on Medical and Remedial Care Provided Through Public Assistance Vendor Payments, the Bureau of Family Services is developing model designs for special studies which the Welfare Administration hopes will be undertaken by the States on a voluntary basis.

Research in welfare services involves methodologies and the development of research designs not previously employed by the Bureau of Family Services. The staff is engaged in efforts to define and clarify concepts related to providing welfare services; in devising procedures for experimental research as a basis for decision making; and in planning designs for studying the social, economic, and health problems of low-income families that lead them to require social services. In studying the unmet financial, social, and health needs of closed, denied, and open AFDC cases, there will be a major departure from the usual method of data collection. Instead of obtaining the information from case records, a personal interview will be conducted with the families in the sample and a structured questionnaire used.

Following a similar trend, the Children's Bureau has devised new reports and revised old ones. Further changes are forthcoming in "routine" statistical reports. The Children's Bureau is currently committed to intensive investigation in three areas: mental retardation, day care services, and foster care. Methods of research will vary: national surveys will be employed to answer some questions; for others, samples will suffice.

In an attempt to assure greater cumulative results, the Children's Bureau has recently begun to encourage what is termed "programmatic research." One such project explores family law; another examines the alternatives to placing children in foster care. The Bureau is also engaged in planning and studying the results of a day care center for culturally deprived children.

Although participants in the workshop were encouraged and stimulated by the new approach in public welfare, they were also eager to examine the means available to carry out the increased workload. Sessions on research personnel and on systems analysis and data processing explored these questions in some detail. It is evident that professional standards must be raised. For the more responsible positions in research and statistics, advanced degrees with appropriate experience will likely be required.[3] It is also evident that upgrading of staff will be progressive over time, with higher standards set for persons employed to fill vacancies. For those already employed, there are opportunities for educational leave or further professional training through other arrangements which are authorized under the 1962 Amendments. Recruitment of competent personnel by States is difficult in the civil service

[2] Winston, Ellen: "Research and Public Welfare," Welfare in Review, September 1964, pp. 1-4.

[3] Carter, Genevieve W.: "Public Welfare Research and Statistics," Welfare in Review, August 1964, pp. 1-7.

At the first workshop session: Commissioner Ellen Winston; Editha M. Ponder, Director of Research and Statistics, North Carolina State Board of Welfare, and chairman of the planning committee; Katherine B. Oettinger, Chief, Children's Bureau; and Fred H. Steininger, Director, Bureau of Family Services. The orchid leis were gifts of the workshop representative from Hawaii.

where salaries are not usually comparable to those in private industry. The point was made, however, that successful recruitment depends in large part on having a worthwhile program and making qualified candidates aware of this.

Judicious installation of modern computers offers a promising way to handle both volume and complexity without inordinate expansion of staff. But computers must be regarded as tools. A thorough systems analysis, extending over many months, should preface the decision to adopt more sophisticated data processing equipment. As one speaker expressed it, "A computer must serve the plan and policy of the agency and must measure up to the strict taskmasters of reasonable cost, practicality, and necessity."[4]

One of the most promising ways in which to enlist the interest of highly qualified personnel and to insure greater payoff from computers would appear to lie in fuller participation by the States in research and demonstration grants programs. Speakers from the Division of Research, Office of the Commissioner of Welfare,[5] from the Bureau of Family Services,[6] and from the Children's Bureau described the focus and terms surrounding these grants. Presentations by representatives of two State and two local agencies illustrated the highly significant results to be obtained from systematic research.

Despite the fact that the workshop featured many speakers, questions and discussion followed each session. In addition to this type of delegate participation, the program included three roundtables: on electronic data processing; on electro-automatic machines; and on centralized State and contract data processing. Group discussions on reporting problems were held with staff members of the Bureau of Family Services and the Children's Bureau. Of immeasurable value, even to those whose profession is measurement, was the informal exchange of ideas about the research problems and the challenges raised by the implementation of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

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[4] Thomas Dennison, Systems Analyst, Bureau of Family Services.

[5] Burchinal, Lee G.: "Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program," Welfare in Review, August 1964, pp. 8-19.

[6] For a full description of the demonstration grants program of the Bureau of Family Services, see: Bell, Winifred: "Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance," Welfare in Review, May 1964, pp. 3-9.

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Reports*

ATTITUDES TOWARD DEPENDENCY: A STUDY OF 119 AFDC MOTHERS

This 2-year research project under the direction of Jane C. Kronick of the Graduate Department of Social Work, Bryn Mawr College, is scheduled for completion in late 1964. The first year's progress report has already yielded valuable information on the background and experiences of 119 mothers who composed a random sample of the active caseload in the program of aid to families with dependent children in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in November 1959. An inventory of the social characteristics of this group showed that 53 percent are over 36 years of age, 60 percent were born in southern States, 92 percent are nonwhite, 17 percent are second generation recipients of public assistance, and 9 percent are high school graduates (47 percent finished less than eight grades of school).

Kronick provides us with an overview of the problems that these AFDC mothers experienced as children and as wives and mothers and some of the problems that their children are now facing. As children, 36 percent of these AFDC mothers had lived with both parents; the remainder had lived with one parent, other relatives, in institutions, or in foster homes. Fully half of those who had lived with both parents reported an unhappy home life during their childhood. This poor preparation for marriage and parenthood is reflected in the fact that 29 percent have borne illegitimate children only, 38 percent both illegitimate and legitimate children, and 33 percent legitimate children only. These women have the responsibility of caring for an average of 4.6 children, while encountering the following "traumatic" experiences in regard to the father of the children: nonsupport, 61 percent; ill health, 24 percent; assault and battery upon the mother, 24 percent; incarceration for crime, 23 percent; addiction to drugs or alcohol, 14 percent.

Not only do these AFDC mothers suffer chronic ill health (66 percent are currently ill or have been ill for some time), but 60 of the 119 families include children who are seriously ill; 20 of these 60 families have more than one ill child. Twenty-eight families include children who are mentally retarded. Six families have a child with cerebral palsy. Sixty-six families have children with difficulty at school; 26 of these families include more than one child with school problems. Twenty-two families have children with court records. Twenty families have children with severe psychological problems who have been referred for treatment.

And the problems continue into the next generation--of the 69 families with adolescent girls over 12 years of age, 40 percent have an adolescent girl who has borne a child out-of-wedlock. In 17 families the daughter has remained a member of the household.

The implications that these family background problems have for public assistance programs are clearly indicated in the following table, which shows the relationships among broken parental homes, broken AFDC homes, and length of time on assistance.

Status of mother's own family	Mothers from broken parental homes		Mothers from unbroken parental homes	
	Chronically dependent*	Not chronically dependent	Chronically dependent*	Not chronically dependent
Broken	26	12	7	14
Unbroken . .	2	2	2	4

*More than half of adult life on public assistance.

*Based on reports from projects aided by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration. Requests for additional information on these studies should be directed to the project investigators.

AFDC mothers who have not established a stable family unit and who come from broken parental homes are twice as likely as AFDC mothers from stable parental homes to become chronically dependent. The least likely to be chronically dependent are the mothers who have established stable homes and whose parents had an unbroken marriage. Strong family ties and breaking the dependency cycle would seem to go hand in hand.

--Perry Levinson,
Division of Research

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTENSIVE GROUP WORK SERVICES IN CHANGING VALUES OF NEGRO BOYS FROM FATHERLESS FAMILIES

Several studies have suggested that intergenerational dependency is closely associated with the absence of a father from the home. In particular, it appears that attitudes and values acquired by many boys in such families are inimical to the learning of social responsibility and to steady occupational achievement. As an experiment in offsetting some of the detrimental effects of fatherless homes, the Goodrich Social Settlement in Cleveland, Ohio, under the direction of John W. Cox, provided intensive group work to Negro boys from such homes over a period of 9 months and compared the effects with those of traditional group work over the same period. As an additional measure, observations were made of changes in a control group of boys who received no group work attention at all during the experiment.

The program was set in Hough Community, a blighted, overcrowded residential area of Cleveland. Sixty-nine Negro boys, aged 10 through 13, were selected from the more than 1,000 fatherless families of the area, and randomly assigned to one of the following groups:

1. The experimental group. These boys were exposed to intensive group work, including twice-weekly meetings, talks with and discussion of Negro success models, motivational films, individual as well as group counseling and guidance, and supportive involvement of mothers.

2. Control group I. Boys in this category received traditional group work. Sessions were less frequent, programs were general, and mothers were minimally involved.

3. Control group II, set up to reveal random change in connection with the program, comprised boys who participated in no directed group activity.

Conclusions and evaluation of the experiment support the hypothesis that intensive group work can modify attitudes and behavior of the kind of boys who were studied. An important initial finding was that the more active group attracted more loyalty from the participants. It had a lower rate of attrition and higher average attendance than the more traditionally organized group.

Apparently as a result of the more intensive group work, the boys in the experimental group differed from the control groups also in:

1. General adjustment. Teachers reported them more interested in school and less likely to get into trouble. They exerted more effort in school work and earned better grades than control group boys.

2. Realism and occupational aspirations. Experimental group boys were more aware of the practical value of education and the handicapping consequences of its absence. They aspired to slightly higher status jobs and knew more about means of attaining them.

Changes in self-esteem and in masculinity of self-image were ambiguous and could not be explored in sufficient depth to provide a clear evaluation.

These findings are, of course, tentative. The small size of the groups compared and the limited duration of the experiment prevent generalization. They do, however, point up graphically the likelihood that community resources can counter the effects of poor home environments, and the need for further study in this area.

--Lola Irelan,
Division of Research

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GOALS, PROBLEMS, AND PROGRESS IN CHILD WELFARE: REPORT OF FOUR REGIONAL MEETINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1962 PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS. Child Welfare Report 13. Children's Bureau, 1964. 90 pp.

YOUR TEENAGE CHILDREN AND SMOKING. Children's Bureau Publication 423. 1964. 13 pp. 15 cents. Gives parents ideas and guides that will help them help their children reach their own decision about smoking.

SMOKING, HEALTH, AND YOU: FACTS FOR TEENAGERS. Children's Bureau Publication 424. 1964. 22 pp. 15 cents. Gives teenagers facts about smoking and helps them assess the effect of their smoking not only on themselves but also on their friends, their classmates, and their families.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S PROGRAM: STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS, 1962. Children's Bureau Statistical Series 74. 1964. 16 pp.

THE CLOSED, SHORT-TERM GROUP: A TREATMENT ADJUNCT FOR PARENTS OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN. By Helen L. Beck, Chief Psychiatric Social Worker, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia. Children's Bureau, 1964. 8 pp.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SOCIAL PROGRESS THROUGH SOCIAL PLANNING: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK. United States Committee of the International Conference of Social Work, New York, 1964. 57 pp. $1. Chapters from papers to be presented to the 12th conference in Athens, Greece, September 1964.

SOCIAL WORKER: ARTIST AND SCIENTIST IN HUMAN RELATIONS. By Margaret Williamson. Macmillan, New York, 1964. 118 pp. $3.95. Describes varied careers within the social work profession.

SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK: A SERVICE OF SCHOOLS. Edited by Horace W. Lundberg. Office of Education Bulletin No. 15. 1964. 65 pp. 30 cents. Articles by authorities in the field.

THE NEW SOCIOLOGY: ESSAYS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SOCIAL THEORY IN HONOR OF C. WRIGHT MILLS. Edited by Irving Louis Horowitz. Oxford University Press, New York, 1964. 512 pp. $8.50. Twenty-eight essays dealing with the most important trends of present-day American sociology.

SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD. By Oscar W. Ritchie and Marvin R. Koller. Appleton-Century, New York, 1964. 333 pp. $5. Explores structures and processes whereby children move toward their respective places in society.

ASSIMILATION IN AMERICAN LIFE. By Milton M. Gordon. Oxford University Press, New York, 1964. 276 pp. $5.25. The role of race, religion, and national origins.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. Edited by Arthur M. Ross. Wiley, New York, 1964. 216 pp. $4.95. Critical appraisal of government policies.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD: 1964. Social Security Administration, 1964. Revised ed. 223 pp. $1.75.

THE FAMILY: ITS STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS. Edited by Rose Lamb Coser. St. Martin's, New York, 1964. 678 pp. $8. The family as a social institution.

UNDERSTANDING THE MULTIPROBLEM FAMILY: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS AND EXPLORATION IN EARLY IDENTIFICATION. By L. L. Geismar and Michael A. La Sorte. Association Press, New York, 1964. 224 pp. $5.95. Experiences of the Family-Centered Project of St. Paul, Minn., and the Neighborhood Improvement Project of New Haven, Conn.

PERSPECTIVES ON THE GROUP PROCESS: A FOUNDATION FOR COUNSELING WITH GROUPS. By C. Gratton Kemp. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1964. 388 pp. $5.95.

THE FUTURE OF OLD NEIGHBORHOODS: REBUILDING FOR A CHANGING POPULATION. By Bernard J. Frieden. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1964. 209 pp. $7.50. A publication of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

THE WITHERING AWAY OF THE CITY. By York Willbern. University of Alabama Press, Birmingham, 1964. 139 pp. $3.95. With particular reference to the institutions and processes of government.

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

WORKING MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN: A STUDY FOR THE COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN'S WELFARE. By Simon Yudkin and Anthea Home. Michael Joseph, London, 1963. 199 pp. $4.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN MASSACHUSETTS. By Martin Rein with collaboration of Robert S. Weiss. Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., November 1963. 171 pp. $3. Report of the operations and problems of Massachusetts agencies concerned with protection of children against neglect and abuse.

STEPCHILD IN THE FAMILY: A VIEW OF CHILDREN IN REMARRIAGE. By Anne W. Simon. Odyssey, New York, 1964. 256 pp. $5.

SHARED FATE: A THEORY OF ADOPTION AND MENTAL HEALTH. By H. David Kirk. Free Press, London, 1964. 192 pp. $4.95. Based on experiences of more than 2,000 couples who have adopted children.

WHEN A CHILD IS DIFFERENT. A BASIC GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND FRIENDS OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN. By Maria Egg. John Day, New York, 1964. 155 pp. $3.75. Practical suggestions on education and training.

MENTAL RETARDATION: FISCAL YEAR 1965 PROGRAM OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation, HEW, 1964. 51 pp.

PROVIDING FOR MENTAL ILLNESS. By Margaret Greenfield. Institute of Government Studies, University of California, Berkeley, July 1964. 74 pp. $1.75. An examination of resources and methods of paying for treatment, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area. Detailed coverage of health insurance plans.

COUNTER-ATTACK ON DELINQUENCY. President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, 1964. 47 pp. Describes seven of the community demonstration projects in the Federal antidelinquency program.

READINGS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. Edited by Ruth Shonle Cavan. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1964. 469 pp. $3.50. Thirty-six selections intended to give a comprehensive view of the status of juvenile delinquency as a field of study.

RACKETVILLE, SLUMTOWN, HAULBURG: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES. By Irving Spergel. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964. 211 pp. $5. Study of the backgrounds of juvenile delinquency.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF AGING. By James E. Birren. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1964. 303 pp. $6.95. A study of the adult's capacities, skills, feelings, emotions, and social behavior as they change with age. Author was recently appointed director of the aging program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

OLDER POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY: AN ANALYSIS OF 1960 CENSUS FACTS. Research Department, Community Council of Greater New York, New York City, June 1964. 172 pp. $2.50. Exhaustive summary and analysis of everything in the 1960 U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing concerning the 60+ and 65+ population of New York City.

THE ELDERLY AMBULATORY PATIENT: NURSING AND PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS. By Doris Schwartz and others. Macmillan, New York, 1964. 356 pp. $6. Long-term research project conducted at New York-Cornell University Medical Center.

HEALTH IN THE LATER YEARS. By Robert E. Rothenberg. New American Library, New York, 1964. 702 pp. $6.95. Medical guide using direct question-and-answer method.

BLUE CROSS AND PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE OF OLDER AMERICANS. U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging (88th Congress, 2d session, committee print), 1964. 153 pp. 40 cents. A report of the Subcommittee on Health of the Elderly.

NURSING HOMES AND RELATED LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES. Hearings before the Joint Subcommittee on Aging, U.S. Senate. Part 1, Washington, D.C. May 5, 1964. 82 pp. 25 cents.

HOUSING PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Housing for the Elderly of the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate. Part 3, San Francisco, Calif. January 11, 1964. 192 pp. 25 cents.

COUNSELING WITH SENIOR CITIZENS. By J. Paul Brown. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1964. 144 pp. $2.95. Drawn from personal experience and intended to provide the pastor with practical help in working with older people.

THE REFUGEE IN THE WORLD: DISPLACEMENT AND INTEGRATION. By Joseph B. Schectman. Barnes, New York, 1963. 424 pp. $8.50. Factual account of refugee movement between 1945 and 1963.

Program and Operating Statistics

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JUNE 1964

AND FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY

In June 1964, about 7.8 million persons were receiving aid under the six public assistance programs[1] --282,000 more than in June 1963. The year's rise was attributable largely to the increase of 280,500, or 7.1 percent, in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). For that program, there was an increase of 85,600 recipients (28.5 percent) in families aided because of a parent's unemployment, and the number of recipients in families aided for other reasons rose 194,900 (5.4 percent).

For the year 1963-64, assistance payments for all six programs, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $4,889 million, an increase of $289 million from the previous year. Total payments to recipients rose $115 million (8.0 percent) in AFDC, $95 million (32.8 percent) in medical assistance for the aged, $56 million (14.3 percent) in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, $27 million (1.3 percent) in old-age assistance, and $2 million (1.8 percent) in aid to the blind. For general assistance, total payments, excluding vendor payments for medical care, declined $9 million or 3.0 percent.

Recipients of old-age assistance numbered 2.2 million in June 1964--0.8 percent fewer than in June 1963. The year's decrease of 17,000 reflected primarily the transfer of aged persons (generally those living in nursing homes) to programs of medical assistance for the aged in five States. Nationally, the average payment was $78--an increase of more than $1 for the year.

In June 1964, payments of medical assistance for the aged were made in behalf of 187,100 persons in 37 States and other jurisdictions, 51,000 more than in June a year earlier. Transfers from old-age assistance and eight new State programs accounted for more than half of the June-to-June increase. The average payment was $197 in June 1964.

For aid to the blind the number of recipients (97,400) was 1.0 percent smaller than in June 1963. An increase of $2 brought the average payment to $84 in June 1964.

About 501,400 persons were receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled at the end of the fiscal year--39,900 more than in June 1963. Alaska established a program for the disabled during the year; there are now 53 jurisdictions administering such programs. Nationally, the average payment rose from $75 in June 1963 to more than $78 in June 1964.

AFDC in June 1964 assisted 4.2 million persons, including 3.2 million children--280,500 and 207,600 more, respectively, than in June 1963. During the year, five States extended their programs to include persons in need because of a parent's unemployment. In

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[1]Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

the five States, 109,000 such persons received AFDC in June 1964. Most of these recipients, however, were transferred from general assistance programs. For all families receiving AFDC in June 1964, the national average payment per recipient was $33--an increase of nearly $2 for the year.

General assistance cases totaled 325,000 in June 1964, about 4,000 fewer than in June 1963; the 707,000 persons assisted represented a drop of nearly 69,000 for the year. Nationally, the average payment per person of $30 was $2 more than in June 1963.

During the year a number of States increased payments to recipients and families in order to meet the rise in living costs. In old-age assistance, more than a fifth of the States with maximums on individual monthly payments raised their maximums, and for each of the programs of aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and AFDC, a smaller proportion of the States took such action. Cost standards were increased or other liberalizations were made in one or more programs in a third of the States. Some States removed or lessened percentage reductions in the proportion of determined need met by assistance payments, but a few States found it necessary to meet lower proportions of determined need.

The cost of medical care continued to rise, and several States increased their payment rates for medical care services provided by vendors. A number of States broadened the scope of medical care services for recipients.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, June 1963-June 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1963									
June	2,198,962	136,220	98,404	461,537	962,566	3,934,391	2,951,882	330,000	778,000
July	2,191,307	140,159	98,096	466,524	957,629	3,910,589	2,932,495	325,000	769,000
August	2,194,275	147,983	98,140	470,174	954,957	3,912,137	2,933,228	326,000	768,000
September	2,191,593	143,424	97,954	472,162	951,818	3,902,605	2,930,806	322,000	754,000
October	2,196,430	157,038	98,177	475,490	953,930	3,908,819	2,936,723	326,000	766,000
November	2,194,387	152,872	97,843	477,464	955,343	3,921,560	2,946,317	322,000	764,000
December	2,193,581	149,880	97,793	479,312	966,779	3,980,667	2,987,197	352,000	872,000
1964									
January	2,190,006	156,788	97,709	482,432	983,071	4,060,209	3,042,643	376,000	951,000
February	2,188,506	160,471	97,617	486,286	999,970	4,141,730	3,098,336	374,000	933,000
March	2,188,610	172,736	97,760	490,156	1,013,313	4,206,817	3,148,698	374,000	914,000
April	2,186,711	176,416	97,631	493,974	1,023,504	4,261,988	3,188,192	360,000	845,000
May	2,185,137	181,056	97,582	497,451	1,021,647	4,253,591	3,183,965	335,000	746,000
June	2,181,957	187,141	97,409	501,429	1,014,139	4,214,901	3,159,474	325,000	707,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1963									
June	-0.2	+5.2	-0.1	+0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-5.7	-9.2
July	-.3	+2.9	-.3	+1.1	-.5	-.6	-.7	-1.5	-1.1
August	+.1	+5.6	(5/)	+.8	-.3	(5/)	(5/)	+.3	-.2
September	-.1	-3.1	-.2	+.4	-.3	-.2	-.1	-1.3	-1.8
October	+.2	+9.5	+.2	+.7	+.2	+.2	+.2	+1.5	+1.6
November	-.1	-2.7	-.3	+.4	+.1	+.3	+.3	-1.5	-.2
December	(6/)	-2.0	-.1	+.4	+1.2	+1.5	+1.4	+9.6	+14.1
1964									
January	-.2	+4.6	-.1	+.6	+1.7	+2.0	+1.9	+6.6	+9.1
February	-.1	+2.3	-.1	+.8	+1.7	+2.0	+1.8	-.6	-1.9
March	(5/)	+7.6	+.1	+.8	+1.3	+1.6	+1.6	(6/)	-2.1
April	-.1	+2.1	-.1	+.8	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3	-3.7	-7.6
May	-.1	+2.6	-.1	+.7	-.2	(6/)	-.1	-6.9	-11.6
June	-.1	+3.4	-.2	+.8	-.7	-.9	-.8	-3.1	-5.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, June 1963-June 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1963							
June	$390,918,000	$169,395,345	$26,592,866	$8,040,888	$34,522,707	$121,770,120	$21,298,000
July	390,500,000	168,081,430	28,426,914	8,043,679	35,105,811	120,616,307	21,415,000
August	391,270,000	167,109,786	29,642,387	8,009,157	35,424,031	121,184,131	21,399,000
September	391,514,000	168,441,224	28,202,295	7,972,555	35,667,016	121,842,043	21,147,000
October	399,682,000	169,526,267	31,851,812	8,109,029	36,287,197	123,436,945	21,742,000
November	393,517,000	168,016,542	28,965,741	7,990,500	35,943,652	122,803,458	21,209,000
December	402,511,000	168,983,570	30,212,494	8,021,573	36,301,752	126,646,605	23,951,000
1964							
January	407,261,000	168,976,922	30,929,251	8,013,048	36,599,229	128,916,121	25,665,000
February	414,664,000	171,345,730	31,757,790	8,076,895	37,336,550	132,718,951	24,988,000
March	424,754,000	172,520,773	34,679,610	8,140,935	38,241,308	136,836,208	25,155,000
April	427,748,000	171,440,998	36,532,021	8,167,521	38,683,146	139,562,947	24,063,000
May	422,742,000	171,192,802	35,219,429	8,200,759	38,975,943	138,444,208	21,830,000
June	422,689,000	171,148,145	36,836,751	8,190,942	39,359,870	137,029,371	20,985,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1963							
June	-2.1	-1.2	-7.9	-0.1	(5/)	-2.0	-8.3
July	-.1	-.8	+6.9	(6/)	+1.7	-.9	+.6
August	+.2	-.6	+4.3	-.4	+.9	+.5	-.1
September	+.1	+.8	-4.9	-.5	+.7	+.5	-1.2
October	+2.1	+.6	+12.9	+1.7	+1.7	+1.3	+2.8
November	-1.5	-.9	-9.1	-1.5	-.9	-.5	-2.4
December	+2.3	+.6	+4.3	+.4	+1.0	+3.1	+12.9
1964							
January	+1.2	(5/)	+2.4	-.1	+.8	+1.8	+7.2
February	+1.8	+1.4	+2.7	+.8	+2.0	+2.9	-2.6
March	+2.4	+.7	+9.2	+.8	+2.4	+3.1	+.7
April	+.7	-.6	+5.3	+.3	+1.2	+2.0	-4.3
May	-1.2	-.1	-3.6	+.4	+.8	--.8	-9.3
June	(5/)	(5/)	+4.6	-.1	+1.0	-1.0	-3.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1964 in--		June 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,181,957	$171,148,145	$78.44	-0.1	(3/)	-0.8	+1.0
Ala.....	110,275	7,406,291	67.16	+.2	-1.0	+3.9	+3.1
Alaska 4/.....	1,394	5/ 136,834	98.16	+.6	+6.6	+1.2	+17.2
Ariz.....	13,331	855,261	64.16	+.3	+3.4	-.2	+2.2
Ark.....	58,234	3,721,873	63.91	+.4	+.8	+1.7	-2.0
Calif.....	271,876	29,291,992	107.74	-.7	-1.4	+3.0	+3.9
Colo. 2/.....	48,777	4,964,051	101.77	-.2	-.2	-1.1	-2.9
Conn.....	7,722	581,553	75.31	(6/)	+2.0	-12.0	-20.1
Del.....	1,252	80,996	64.69	-.2	-8.0	+16.4	+19.8
Dist. of Col.....	2,405	213,185	88.64	+.8	+3.0	-11.5	-31.1
Fla. 4/.....	72,028	4,788,049	66.47	+.4	-.7	+1.7	+6.3
Ga.....	92,018	5,186,570	56.36	+.1	-.3	-.1	+2.6
Guam 7/.....	166	5,021	30.25	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,160	95,824	82.61	+.2	+1.6	+1.4	+25.5
Idaho.....	4,655	352,376	75.70	-1.1	+3.2	-10.9	-6.6
Ill. 4/.....	58,406	5,141,693	88.03	-.4	-.7	-5.9	-3.8
Ind.....	23,179	1,877,261	80.99	-.1	+1.4	-3.4	+3.4
Iowa.....	28,686	2,622,593	91.42	-.4	-1.4	-4.6	-3.4
Kans.....	21,862	1,882,042	86.09	-.8	+9.3	-11.0	-14.8
Ky. 4/.....	56,750	3,502,690	61.72	(6/)	-1.7	+6.2	+9.1
La.....	130,250	11,088,816	85.13	+.1	+.2	+1.7	+3.4
Maine 4/.....	11,125	936,947	84.22	-.2	(3/)	-.9	+4.8
Md. 4/.....	9,559	696,422	72.86	+.5	+.7	+2.1	+3.4
Mass.....	54,427	4,909,188	90.20	-.4	-.5	-3.5	+4.5
Mich.....	49,772	4,452,083	89.45	-.2	+4.9	-2.1	+10.6
Minn.....	42,226	4,987,258	118.11	-2.0	+1.3	-3.0	+4.8
Miss.....	74,139	3,008,695	40.58	-.1	+4.1	-3.2	+11.6
Mo.....	103,644	6,967,765	67.23	-.1	+.3	-2.0	+.6
Mont.....	5,437	391,407	71.99	-.8	-.8	-5.8	-.8
Nebr.....	12,629	1,156,107	91.54	-.1	+.6	-1.8	+9.8
Nev.....	2,551	227,873	89.33	-.2	-.4	-.2	+.2
N. H.....	4,464	449,233	100.63	+.8	+.6	-2.8	-2.6
N. J.....	13,948	1,119,537	80.27	-.1	+.3	-24.5	-36.9
N. Mex. 4/.....	10,801	633,975	58.70	(6/)	-20.7	+.5	-26.7
N. Y.....	56,255	5,206,690	92.56	(3/)	+.1	-.8	+5.7
N. C.....	43,612	2,601,013	59.64	(3/)	+1.2	-2.0	+2.1
N. Dak.....	5,387	482,177	89.51	-.8	-3.6	-6.1	-7.2
Ohio.....	85,186	7,244,030	85.04	+1.1	+.1	+.6	+.8
Okla. 4/.....	83,469	7,974,844	95.54	+.1	-.1	-.2	+3.9
Oreg.....	11,055	755,875	68.37	-1.3	-1.2	-26.3	-40.3
Pa.....	46,761	3,479,968	74.42	-.4	+1.0	-2.9	-6.4
P. R.....	32,133	299,428	9.32	-.7	+.7	-6.3	-6.0
R. I. 4/.....	5,953	508,825	85.47	-.2	+.4	-1.7	+.1
S. C.....	26,113	1,518,020	58.13	-.3	+10.8	-3.7	+.6
S. Dak.....	7,237	611,738	84.53	-.4	+.1	-5.5	-2.1
Tenn.....	45,469	2,368,249	52.08	-.7	-2.5	-5.0	+2.4
Tex.....	229,320	16,074,004	70.09	(6/)	+.1	+1.8	+1.6
Utah.....	5,061	350,355	69.23	-.6	+.7	-7.4	-7.3
Vt. 4/.....	5,447	463,778	85.14	+.1	(6/)	+.1	+2.5
V. I.....	461	15,869	34.42	-1.3	-1.1	-6.3	-10.9
Va.....	13,413	839,793	62.61	-.2	+.5	-.7	+2.3
Wash.....	33,760	2,583,169	76.52	-.2	-2.5	-2.3	-11.6
W. Va.....	14,666	722,960	49.29	-.1	+.2	-5.3	-.9
Wis.....	29,512	3,105,043	105.21	-.2	(3/)	-3.4	+.8
Wyo.....	2,539	210,856	83.05	-.3	-2.7	-3.4	-6.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,767 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $331,372 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to some recipients. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; later data not available.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, June 1964 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from May 1964	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	187,141	$36,836,751	$196.84	+3.4	+4.6
Ala.....	235	59,576	253.51	-8.9	-14.1
Ark.....	2,716	154,334	56.82	+10.7	+12.6
Calif.....	26,566	7,856,157	295.72	-4.5	-1.7
Conn.....	5,806	3/ 1,125,991	193.94	-2.5	+3.0
Dist. of Col.....	787	222,499	282.72	+7.1	-26.4
Fla. 4/.....	544	192,053	353.04	-12.4	-19.4
Guam 5/.....	130	2,276	17.51	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	544	189,407	348.17	+7.5	+20.1
Idaho.....	2,053	284,704	138.68	+6.6	+16.1
Ill. 4/.....	1,475	764,736	518.47	+168.7	+349.9
Iowa.....	3,467	432,770	124.83	+15.5	+14.0
Kans.....	2,250	3/ 342,869	152.39	+4.9	+3.1
Ky. 4/.....	7,929	239,713	30.23	-4.7	-10.3
La.....	647	130,845	202.23	+21.2	+38.2
Maine 4/.....	668	185,425	277.58	+64.9	+89.2
Md. 4/.....	10,373	372,224	35.88	+.4	+16.0
Mass.....	26,894	3/ 4,522,997	168.18	+1.2	+5.8
Mich.....	5,403	2,000,199	370.20	-2.0	+3.2
Nebr.....	53	39,665	748.40	(6/)	(6/)
N. H.....	1,337	73,354	54.86	+12.9	+1.2
N. J.....	5,092	3/ 1,096,846	215.41	+1.8	+4.1
N. Y.....	34,202	3/ 10,732,462	313.80	+1.0	-.2
N. Dak.....	7/ 1,081	3/ 230,467	213.20	-3.7	-10.1
Okla. 4/.....	989	144,988	146.60	-11.5	-19.2
Oreg.....	3,529	505,218	143.16	+3.1	+9.0
Pa.....	7,848	1,891,360	241.00	-3.9	+.1
P. R.....	3,478	102,232	29.39	+11.0	-.2
S. C.....	2,381	477,012	200.34	+99.6	+136.8
S. Dak.....	106	4,240	40.00	(6/)	(6/)
Tenn.....	3,694	218,226	59.08	-21.4	(8/)
Utah.....	2,073	235,812	113.75	-1.8	+.7
Vt. 4/.....	107	26,867	251.09	-13.0	-11.2
V. I.....	35	664	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)
Va.....	1,196	166,765	139.44	+41.9	+38.8
Wash.....	9,283	1,336,525	143.98	-.1	+.3
W. Va.....	12,150	469,604	38.65	+52.6	+151.5
Wyo.....	20	5,669	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $1,391 in Connecticut, $11,157 in Kansas, $97,961 in Massachusetts, $8,750 in New Jersey, $53,578 in New York, and $2,355 in North Dakota. 4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Data for March; later data not available. 6/ Program initiated in June 1964. 7/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1964 in--		June 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	97,409	$8,190,942	$84.09	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0	+1.9
Ala.....	1,761	113,905	64.68	+.6	+5.4	+3.5	+39.3
Alaska 3/.....	106	8,635	81.46	+1.0	+6.8	+1.9	+6.5
Ariz.....	832	60,348	72.53	0	+.1	-3.0	-3.5
Ark.....	1,960	138,707	70.77	-.4	+1.2	-1.5	-.3
Calif. 2/.....	12,564	1,624,296	129.28	+.4	-1.6	+1.9	+4.4
Colo.....	261	23,146	88.68	+.4	+.2	-1.9	-14.1
Conn.....	312	34,063	109.18	0	+6.0	+1.0	-5.2
Del.....	306	24,738	80.84	+.7	-.2	+8.1	+15.7
D. C.....	202	14,686	72.70	+4.1	+2.0	+9.2	+9.0
Fla. 3/.....	2,581	174,117	67.46	0	-1.6	(4/)	+.3
Ga.....	3,182	186,492	58.61	+.3	+.9	+3.1	+2.7
Guam 5/.....	6	132	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	79	9,496	120.20	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	132	9,829	74.46	-.8	-1.3	+1.5	+8.3
Ill. 3/.....	2,550	230,031	90.21	-.7	-.5	-8.1	-11.7
Ind.....	1,763	146,467	83.08	-1.2	-8.4	-2.1	+2.0
Iowa.....	1,190	122,082	102.59	-2.1	+.9	-7.4	-5.6
Kans.....	500	45,820	91.64	-.6	+9.2	-7.4	-7.3
Ky. 3/.....	2,434	171,853	70.61	-.2	-2.3	+2.7	+5.0
La.....	2,828	232,025	82.05	0	+1.1	+1.1	+2.0
Maine 3/.....	339	28,681	84.60	-1.7	-2.9	-17.1	-14.9
Md. 3/.....	397	32,029	80.68	-1.5	-1.0	-3.9	+10.8
Mass.....	2,275	302,417	132.93	-.5	+.2	+2.4	-.6
Mich.....	1,683	144,993	86.15	-.1	-3.9	+.7	-9.1
Minn.....	1,093	143,728	131.50	+.5	+8.4	+5.6	+20.5
Miss.....	2,898	134,540	46.43	-1.5	+2.8	-8.1	+12.3
Mo. 2/.....	4,574	343,050	75.00	+.2	+.2	-1.9	+5.1
Mont.....	246	21,034	85.50	-1.2	+.8	-7.5	+1.7
Nebr.....	651	69,124	106.18	-1.4	+3.8	-3.0	+2.8
Nev.....	165	20,107	121.86	-1.8	-1.4	+.6	+3.5
N. H.....	262	27,764	105.97	-1.9	-.7	+.8	+.9
N. J.....	957	80,844	84.48	+.1	-.5	-.3	-2.2
N. Mex. 3/.....	345	25,565	74.10	+.3	-17.1	-.9	-21.4
N. Y.....	3,186	358,856	112.64	+.1	+1.4	-1.3	+6.1
N. C.....	5,070	343,703	67.79	-.3	+2.8	-.8	+8.1
N. Dak.....	81	5,983	73.86	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	3,347	272,632	81.46	-.4	-6.6	-2.7	-3.3
Okla. 3/.....	1,678	203,962	121.55	-.6	-.5	-1.6	+3.6
Oreg.....	420	34,973	83.27	-.2	+1.1	+4.5	-5.9
Pa. 2/.....	17,893	1,339,144	74.84	(7/)	+.5	+.2	+.7
P. R.....	1,494	12,604	8.44	-.9	-.3	-7.0	-6.3
R. I. 3/.....	99	8,515	86.01	-2.0	-1.0	-5.7	-7.2
S. C.....	1,786	120,380	67.40	+.7	+9.4	+5.6	+4.2
S. Dak.....	121	8,291	68.52	-.8	-1.7	-11.7	-8.0
Tenn.....	2,197	115,037	52.36	-1.1	-1.5	-7.3	+.4
Tex.....	4,800	333,070	69.39	-.4	-.4	-5.5	-4.5
Utah.....	170	13,379	78.70	-4.5	+2.2	-4.5	-3.3
Vt. 3/.....	113	9,899	87.60	-1.7	+26.7	+2.7	+34.1
V. I.....	15	513	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,136	78,870	69.43	-.9	+1.5	-.4	+1.8
Wash.....	680	59,512	87.52	+2.1	-.7	+2.9	-5.4
W. Va.....	819	39,401	48.11	-.5	-.5	-6.0	-4.3
Wis.....	810	82,745	102.15	+.4	+2.7	-3.2	+6.3
Wyo.....	60	4,729	78.82	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $9,810 to 60 recipients; Missouri, $51,588 to 684 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $966,266 to 12,798 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Data for March; later data not available. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1964 in--		June 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	501,429	$39,359,870	$78.50	+0.8	+1.0	+8.6	+14.0
Ala.	14,522	670,363	46.16	+.6	+.1	+6.9	+8.0
Alaska 2/	154	20,592	133.71	+.7	+6.7	(3/)	(3/)
Ariz.	2,922	196,499	67.25	+3.0	+2.6	+60.5	+58.2
Ark.	9,245	546,534	59.12	+.3	-.7	+4.5	+5.1
Calif.	49,348	5,566,431	112.80	+3.2	+2.7	+47.3	+53.2
Colo.	6,044	470,048	77.77	+.2	+2.9	+3.4	+9.6
Conn.	7,155	488,594	68.29	-.3	+1.0	+9.9	+15.9
Del.	431	31,667	73.47	-2.0	(4/)	-1.1	+.7
D. C.	3,072	242,207	78.84	-.4	-1.8	+4.9	+6.0
Fla. 2/	16,162	1,153,664	71.38	+1.2	-.4	+9.8	+13.6
Ga.	26,185	1,558,887	59.53	+.8	+.7	+2.5	+4.9
Guam 5/	59	1,528	25.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/	1,048	153,106	146.09	-1.2	+6.5	+3.1	+28.1
Idaho	2,807	161,485	57.53	+1.3	+2.0	+15.7	+19.6
Ill. 2/	28,119	2,615,352	93.01	+.2	(6/)	+.1	-4.5
Ind.	1,116	129,762	116.27	+5.7	+2.2	+355.5	+467.1
Iowa	1,135	94,090	82.90	+1.1	+1.3	+21.4	+24.2
Kans.	4,609	481,061	104.37	+2.0	+7.7	+6.8	+14.8
Ky. 2/	9,931	746,975	75.22	+.5	-1.2	+7.7	+12.2
La.	18,868	1,104,753	58.55	+.2	+1.1	+3.6	+5.6
Maine 2/	2,230	195,442	87.64	(6/)	-.5	-6.2	-9.5
Md. 2/	7,402	576,491	77.88	+.4	+.5	+11.9	+24.5
Mass.	11,856	1,706,966	143.97	+.8	+1.0	+10.7	+20.9
Mich.	7,574	814,510	107.54	+.9	+1.8	+11.7	+4.5
Minn.	3,478	212,526	61.11	+1.5	+1.2	+12.0	+12.0
Miss.	17,414	758,080	43.53	+.8	+.8	+13.5	+44.3
Mo.	14,692	1,029,655	70.08	+.6	+1.2	-.6	+2.9
Mont.	1,279	100,413	78.51	+.9	+.6	+1.9	+5.7
Nebr.	2,473	230,441	93.18	+.4	-3.6	+12.6	+28.8
N. H.	582	66,639	114.50	+1.2	+1.8	+12.8	+15.1
N. J.	8,390	799,419	95.28	+1.0	+1.8	+5.0	+6.2
N. Mex. 2/	3,630	252,867	69.66	+1.2	-17.6	+13.6	-13.5
N. Y.	35,363	4,536,255	128.28	+.4	+.6	+.7	+11.1
N. C.	21,981	1,586,958	72.20	+.9	+4.2	+.6	+7.1
N. Dak.	1,464	167,660	114.52	+.3	-5.5	+14.4	+17.0
Ohio	18,727	1,382,663	73.83	+.1	-6.7	+5.5	-2.6
Okla. 2/	13,169	1,458,715	110.77	+1.3	+1.0	+11.6	+17.7
Oreg.	7,771	494,575	63.64	-.4	-.8	+55.7	+8.1
Pa.	19,683	1,408,195	71.54	+.3	+8.2	+2.2	+14.8
P. R.	21,294	184,927	8.68	(4/)	+.6	-2.4	-2.2
R. I. 2/	2,761	251,277	91.01	+.2	+.6	+7.2	+10.7
S. C.	8,605	512,071	59.51	+.7	+10.1	+3.3	+6.5
S. Dak.	1,102	76,893	69.78	+.1	+.2	+.5	+4.8
Tenn.	12,612	641,239	50.84	+.5	+1.5	+3.9	+11.2
Tex.	9,291	531,851	57.24	+.8	+.8	+9.9	+9.4
Utah	4,739	330,214	69.68	0	+1.5	+2.0	+3.5
Vt. 2/	1,086	91,169	83.95	+1.1	+1.2	+13.0	+39.6
V. I.	91	3,028	33.27	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Va.	6,732	448,652	66.64	+.1	-1.5	+4.5	+4.8
Wash.	18,422	1,042,972	56.62	+1.1	-2.7	+7.4	+5.1
W. Va.	6,120	315,347	51.53	-.7	-.4	-9.3	-.9
Wis.	5,873	667,210	113.61	+.2	+3.0	+9.9	+18.0
Wyo.	611	50,952	83.39	-.5	+4.2	+4.3	+5.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Program not in operation in June 1963. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Data for March; later data not available. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1964 1/

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		May 1964 in--		June 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/.	1,014,139	4,214,901	3,159,474	$137,029,371	$135.12	$32.51	-0.9	-1.0	+7.1	+12.5
Ala. 4/.....	22,373	92,124	72,764	1,077,364	48.15	11.69	-.5	-.7	+.7	+1.3
Alaska 4/ 5/..	1,309	4,701	3,569	163,429	124.85	34.76	---	---	---	---
Ariz. 4/.....	9,682	41,642	31,314	1,210,680	125.04	29.07	-1.6	-1.4	+1.2	+1.3
Ark.....	7,087	29,152	21,958	493,151	69.59	16.92	-.7	-1.4	+7.6	+1.6
Calif. 3/ 4/..	119,291	486,855	362,475	20,987,578	175.94	43.11	-1.5	-3.6	+36.1	+34.3
Colo.....	10,398	40,701	31,547	1,475,242	141.88	36.25	(6/)	-1.9	+5.8	+4.6
Conn. 3/.....	14,308	57,089	41,234	2,476,629	173.09	43.38	-.9	-2.4	+16.6	+13.1
Del. 3/.....	2,392	10,874	8,213	301,605	126.09	27.74	-7.1	-4.9	+23.1	+52.1
D. C.....	4,023	19,119	15,476	623,669	155.03	32.62	+.3	+.1	+.3	+.8
Fla.....	27,269	103,210	83,077	1,652,977	60.62	16.02	+.2	-.2	-1.9	-5.7
Ga.....	15,937	64,150	49,027	1,426,553	89.51	22.24	-2.0	-2.3	+4.5	-.4
Guam 7/.....	134	671	557	8,715	65.04	12.99	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	3,166	13,575	10,146	507,460	160.28	37.38	-1.3	-.2	+.4	+9.3
Idaho.....	2,531	9,872	7,252	373,767	147.68	37.86	-2.6	-2.7	+2.5	-5.2
Ill. 3/ 4/....	55,970	262,519	201,254	11,452,845	204.62	43.63	-1.4	-2.1	-.2	-.1
Ind. 4/.....	12,081	48,592	36,233	1,445,702	119.67	29.75	+.2	+.23	+.4	+7.5
Iowa.....	10,429	41,744	30,380	1,606,663	154.06	38.49	+1.3	-.1	-3.3	+.6
Kans. 3/ 4/...	8,041	33,712	25,867	1,260,270	156.73	37.38	+1.1	+3.9	+19.1	+22.4
Ky. 4/.....	20,229	77,704	55,815	1,943,509	96.08	25.01	-.5	-2.7	-1.5	-.6
La. 4/.....	23,268	101,648	76,978	2,341,337	100.62	23.03	(6/)	-.9	+3.9	+4.9
Maine.....	5,436	19,792	14,653	574,271	105.64	29.02	-.6	-.7	-10.0	-12.5
Md. 3/ 4/.....	16,404	70,565	54,483	2,303,822	140.44	32.65	-.1	+.3	+18.9	+21.7
Mass. 3/.....	24,122	89,968	67,198	4,267,505	176.91	47.43	+.5	(6/)	+15.0	+26.3
Mich. 3/ 4/...	39,420	159,135	116,243	5,576,635	141.47	35.04	+1.3	+.2	+23.9	+18.4
Minn. 4/.....	13,096	47,935	37,451	2,517,904	192.27	52.53	+.8	+2.5	+12.2	+24.4
Miss.....	20,901	82,871	66,033	878,339	42.02	10.60	(6/)	-.1	+2.4	+21.9
Mo. 4/.....	26,176	106,616	81,023	2,576,235	98.42	24.16	-.3	+.2	+3.4	+2.8
Mont.....	1,792	7,127	5,499	250,929	140.03	35.21	-1.0	-1.0	+1.1	+5.6
Nebr.....	3,674	15,034	11,541	454,810	123.79	30.25	+.7	-.5	+11.1	+12.2
Nev.....	1,182	4,777	3,775	151,264	127.97	31.67	+1.0	+.1	-2.8	+3.3
N. H.....	1,055	4,351	3,246	186,563	176.84	42.88	-.6	-.5	+3.0	+9.1
N. J.....	25,341	100,186	75,778	4,846,165	191.24	48.37	+1.0	+.9	+11.2	+14.2
N. Mex. 4/....	7,725	31,652	24,019	1,086,936	140.70	34.34	+1.3	+6.0	+4.9	+6.7
N. Y. 3/.....	112,997	489,845	359,333	21,773,356	192.69	44.45	-.6	(6/)	+13.0	+21.3
N. C. 3/.....	27,512	114,358	85,270	2,771,603	100.74	24.24	-2.5	-1.9	-2.6	+1.4
N. Dak.....	1,829	7,272	5,583	305,313	166.93	41.98	-1.2	-4.9	+7.3	+8.5
Ohio 3/.....	40,926	169,545	126,581	5,201,401	127.09	30.68	-.3	-4.6	+10.3	+13.2
Okla. 3/ 4/...	18,777	73,856	54,759	2,560,496	136.36	34.67	-.1	-.1	+4.3	+5.9
Oreg. 3/ 4/...	7,573	29,418	21,811	1,122,206	148.19	38.15	-5.8	-4.4	-6.0	-4.5
Pa. 3/.....	70,515	313,598	223,334	9,359,065	132.72	29.84	-2.5	+1.8	-7.1	+.9
P. R.....	51,125	205,980	164,633	853,128	16.69	4.14	(6/)	+2.6	-5.5	+6.0
R. I. 3/.....	5,767	23,328	17,061	942,094	163.36	40.38	-1.3	-.9	+9.3	+12.1
S. C.....	7,716	30,895	24,729	532,422	69.00	17.23	-1.7	+4.0	-7.8	-7.0
S. Dak.....	2,772	10,181	7,782	312,105	112.59	30.66	+.5	+1.3	-.3	-12.3
Tenn. 4/.....	19,270	76,375	57,652	1,529,313	79.36	20.02	-.4	-.7	-3.6	+3.5
Tex.....	18,918	86,559	65,409	1,546,237	81.73	17.86	-1.9	-1.8	+8.6	+3.8
Utah 3/ 4/....	4,838	20,340	14,688	661,575	136.75	32.53	-2.0	-1.4	+7.7	+7.4
Vt.....	1,419	5,441	4,006	162,566	114.56	29.88	+.7	+.7	+11.0	+9.5
V. I.....	317	1,156	977	19,607	61.85	16.96	-.6	-1.4	+12.0	+15.7
Va. 4/.....	10,593	44,983	34,597	1,084,989	102.43	24.12	-1.3	-1.5	+1.7	+2.5
Wash. 3/ 4/...	16,737	64,713	46,622	2,410,134	144.00	37.24	-7.8	-1.9	+51.2	+30.9
W. Va. 3/ 4/..	25,958	119,016	82,036	3,188,156	122.82	26.79	-2.0	-2.0	-8.9	-5.1
Wis. 4/.....	11,473	45,026	33,930	2,067,650	180.22	45.92	-.1	-1.3	+4.0	+7.8
Wyo.....	865	3,353	2,603	125,432	145.01	37.41	-2.4	-4.0	+4.1	+5.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 9. 5/ Data for May; June data not available. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; later data not available.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, June 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		May 1964 in--		June 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total...	67,027	385,925	258,058	$11,772,606	$175.64	$30.50	-9.7	-11.1	+28.5	+35.6
Calif.....	9,901	58,098	39,252	1,896,715	191.57	32.65	-18.7	-29.1	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	2,210	12,270	8,058	388,860	175.95	31.69	-7.5	+5.9	+3.0	+9.9
Del.....	330	2,064	1,401	55,205	167.29	26.75	-23.4	-22.4	+43.9	+72.2
Hawaii....	318	1,995	1,390	59,691	187.71	29.92	-1.1	-2.5	-9.8	-5.7
Ill.....	7,154	45,883	31,886	1,853,163	259.04	40.39	-8.8	-10.2	-14.7	-14.6
Kans.....	333	1,948	1,302	56,998	171.17	29.26	-9.0	-15.8	(3/)	(3/)
Md.....	418	2,562	1,749	72,125	172.55	28.15	-17.6	-18.7	-.9	-1.7
Mass.....	676	3,687	2,442	130,646	193.26	35.43	-4.4	-3.0	+54.4	+38.8
Mich.....	3,889	24,416	16,704	707,649	181.96	28.98	+.3	+1.9	(3/)	(3/)
N. Y.....	15,003	86,769	58,644	2,733,423	182.19	31.50	-6.4	-6.1	+11.2	+16.7
Ohio.....	2,161	12,025	8,109	343,999	159.19	28.61	-4.4	-4.6	(3/)	(3/)
Okla.....	24	148	104	4,042	(4/)	(4/)	-7.5	-3.3	-16.9	-18.0
Oreg.....	693	3,796	2,695	141,753	204.55	37.34	-28.5	-24.5	+5.3	+2.0
Pa.....	9,234	51,072	33,182	1,190,369	128.91	23.31	-9.6	-7.5	-29.4	-22.5
R. I.....	587	3,312	2,188	114,138	194.44	34.46	-12.3	-11.7	+11.2	+14.9
Utah.....	860	4,751	3,262	97,983	113.93	20.62	-13.3	-4.0	+6.2	+6.1
Wash.....	2,434	12,351	7,784	330,166	135.65	26.73	-27.1	-15.1	(3/)	(3/)
W. Va.....	10,802	58,778	37,906	1,595,681	147.72	27.15	-3.4	-3.7	-8.7	-5.0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No program in operation in June 1963. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, June 1964 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total....	4,961	2/ 3,938	2/ 146	2,040	$357,294	$72.02	$255,221	$21,433
Ala.....	12	12	0	6	427	(3/)	427	0
Alaska.....	4/ 43	4/ 43	0	12	4,865	(3/)	4,865	0
Ariz.....	179	179	0	63	10,398	58.09	10,398	0
Calif.....	965	888	77	453	88,984	92.21	73,524	15,460
Ill.....	877	(2/)	(2/)	351	80,640	91.95	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	114	114	0	40	4,431	38.87	4,431	0
Kans.....	55	51	4	29	5,041	91.65	4,639	402
Ky.....	7	7	0	3	490	(3/)	490	0
La.....	402	380	22	164	24,944	62.05	23,343	1,601
Md.....	362	342	20	125	24,991	69.04	23,416	1,575
Mich.....	36	35	1	14	2,097	(3/)	1,977	120
Minn.....	170	162	8	76	14,607	85.92	13,017	1,590
Mo.....	73	73	0	21	2,318	31.75	2,318	0
N. Mex.....	62	62	0	17	3,983	64.24	3,983	0
N. C.....	35	35	0	9	1,651	(3/)	1,651	0
Okla.....	286	286	0	117	13,040	45.59	13,040	0
Oreg.....	140	140	0	58	9,487	67.76	9,487	0
Tenn.....	196	190	6	63	13,418	68.46	13,058	360
Utah.....	183	183	0	81	9,522	52.03	9,522	0
Va.....	38	38	0	14	1,530	(3/)	1,530	0
Wash.....	504	504	0	228	27,372	54.31	27,372	0
W. Va.....	56	48	8	25	2,927	52.27	2,602	325
Wis.....	166	166	0	71	10,131	61.03	10,131	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children. 4/ Data for May; June data not available.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1964 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		May 1964 in--		June 1963 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	325,000	707,000	$20,985,000	$64.61	$29.70	-5.3	-3.9	-8.9	-1.3
Ala.	82	82	1,102	13.44	13.44	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	152	546	9,916	65.24	18.16	-10.0	-26.0	-.4	-7.7
Ariz.	2,049	4,917	115,192	56.22	23.43	+2.3	+2.6	-4.8	-18.9
Ark.	294	1,044	4,345	14.78	4.16	-8.0	+4.9	+10.5	+14.0
Calif.	24,178	40,920	1,421,028	58.77	34.73	-16.5	-3.2	-40.3	-25.4
Colo.	1,294	4,364	50,011	38.65	11.46	-14.4	-19.6	+2.5	+.5
Conn.	4/ 4,039	4/ 9,451	4/ 254,237	62.95	26.90	-1.4	-6.5	-11.5	-10.9
Del.	1,567	2,765	81,031	51.71	29.31	-5.5	-8.6	+21.6	+18.2
D. C.	700	767	51,870	74.10	67.63	+1.9	+1.2	+6.4	+7.9
Fla. 5/	8,700	(6/)	244,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,239	5,046	70,229	31.37	13.92	-3.7	-4.1	+2.3	+2.3
Guam 7/	12	24	429	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,109	1,407	74,477	67.16	52.93	+.9	+.2	-5.9	+8.7
Ill.	27,629	57,961	2,220,288	80.36	38.31	-2.4	-1.1	+9.5	+6.3
Iowa 5/	3,700	8,300	135,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,870	6,965	181,486	63.24	26.06	-5.4	-6.9	-17.4	-10.1
Ky.	1,347	4,130	52,099	38.68	12.61	-4.6	-3.9	-25.4	-29.2
La.	8,153	8,958	423,402	51.93	47.27	-1.6	-1.4	+5.5	+5.2
Maine	2,346	7,966	102,502	43.69	12.87	-9.3	-14.0	-.3	+3.3
Md.	6,267	7,109	453,736	72.40	63.83	+2.2	+1.7	+23.9	+25.0
Mass.	7,564	15,290	519,861	68.73	34.00	-5.1	-8.6	+7.9	+11.3
Mich.	23,405	66,772	1,833,432	78.34	27.46	-8.1	-13.2	-36.8	-35.8
Minn.	9,414	25,909	771,739	81.98	29.79	-16.4	-8.7	+4.8	+18.2
Miss.	1,224	1,677	18,735	15.31	11.17	+2.8	+2.2	+7.7	+13.6
Mo.	9,573	12,205	632,039	66.02	51.79	-4.1	-2.6	+2.1	+3.2
Mont.	1,276	3,950	59,573	46.69	15.08	-41.8	-30.6	+25.5	+31.9
Nev.	335	671	20,345	60.73	30.32	+.9	-1.4	+42.2	+18.6
N. H.	891	2,946	54,430	61.09	18.48	-15.4	-9.6	-.6	+13.1
N. J. 8/	9,329	29,977	1,138,306	122.02	37.97	-9.4	-5.2	+4.6	+4.6
N. Mex.	463	849	18,799	40.60	22.14	-27.4	-30.7	+12.0	+3.0
N. Y. 9/	43,159	93,973	3,510,735	81.34	37.36	-.3	+.9	+18.3	+30.9
N. C.	1,250	3,475	24,385	19.51	7.02	-17.9	-20.0	-18.8	-42.1
N. Dak.	336	1,277	20,490	60.98	16.05	-19.0	-9.1	+5.9	+25.5
Ohio	27,950	95,728	2,007,264	71.82	20.97	-3.4	-4.3	-12.2	-7.8
Okla.	10,151	(6/)	137,690	13.56	---	---	+30.8	---	+13.9
Oreg.	4,240	(6/)	224,603	52.97	---	---	-9.8	---	-5.3
Pa.	37,331	45,107	2,267,934	60.75	50.28	-2.9	+.1	-3.7	+.1
P. R.	2,282	2,282	21,385	9.37	9.37	+27.1	+32.8	-3.5	+18.3
R. I.	2,868	6,458	156,643	54.62	24.26	+4.7	+1.0	+26.1	+21.4
S. C.	1,470	1,682	44,035	29.96	26.18	+3.8	+.1	+2.8	-1.3
S. Dak.	376	1,325	12,149	32.31	9.17	-22.2	-27.7	+36.6	+26.6
Tenn.	1,668	4,375	33,861	20.30	7.74	-7.1	-9.7	-11.8	+13.7
Tex. 10/ 11/	8,200	(6/)	248,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,566	4,361	109,591	69.98	25.13	-12.8	-6.6	+31.8	+29.1
Vt. 10/ 11/	1,100	(6/)	34,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	175	180	5,314	30.37	29.52	+5.3	+3.8	+4.7	+.6
Va.	2,493	5,955	113,541	45.54	19.07	-15.8	-14.5	+3.1	+5.2
Wash.	7,752	12,940	528,159	68.13	40.82	-3.2	-2.8	-24.8	-9.4
W. Va.	1,474	2,396	54,640	37.07	22.80	+1.1	+1.9	-6.0	-.6
Wis.	7,430	22,645	692,115	93.15	30.56	-9.8	-7.9	-1.0	+6.6
Wyo.	332	1,152	23,515	70.83	20.41	-20.5	-18.4	-1.4	+8.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 10 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for March; later data not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 11/ Data for May; data for June not available.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, June 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance
Total	$36,901,249	$36,836,751	$983,113	$9,693,132	$12,057,976	2/ $9,139,000
Ala.	977,577	59,576	4,313	64,632	1,001	17
Alaska 3/	39,844	---	---	11,700	4/ 327	4/ 75,413
Ariz.	75,134	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	670,811	154,334	19,102	181,139	43,736	36,022
Calif.	3,564,912	7,856,157	179,192	974,706	1,268,025	112,852
Colo.	966,650	---	5,167	117,004	111,872	77,572
Conn.	112,544	5/ 1,125,991	14,011	204,875	323,539	(6/)
Del.	14,198	---	1,514	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.	61,823	222,499	297	23,638	1,062	191
Fla. 3/	1,227,147	192,053	20,222	246,882	57,368	---
Ga.	802,376	---	8,766	135,945	---	---
Guam 7/	615	2,276	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	30,190	189,407	3,687	83,344	93,914	44,430
Idaho	66,203	284,704	60	22,153	---	---
Ill. 3/	2,591,796	764,736	76,890	799,347	1,495,588	8/ 734,830
Ind.	840,964	---	37,312	77,080	260,211	---
Iowa	1,016,935	432,770	12,910	---	170,677	8/ 9/ 292,000
Kans.	336,965	5/ 342,869	7,404	68,923	136,095	78,292
Ky. 3/	615,803	239,713	16,910	122,595	205,596	---
La.	2,222,903	130,845	8,170	106,590	37,979	5,703
Maine 3/	344,782	185,425	3,899	41,236	27,180	84,832
Md. 3/	98,166	372,224	3,800	76,471	---	2,147
Mass.	1,133,277	5/ 4,522,997	25,340	912,077	555,416	211,732
Mich.	735,053	2,000,199	19,220	184,442	167,995	432,805
Minn.	3,178,007	---	72,870	44,864	456,115	398,320
Miss.	251,213	---	7,126	---	---	---
Mo.	889,009	---	---	38,382	45,807	18,543
Mont.	2,472	---	651	20	---	8/ 351,428
Nebr.	623,512	39,665	33,367	111,049	38,513	---
Nev.	58,570	---	4,397	(10/)	9,500	8/ 260,026
N. H.	97,401	73,354	5,461	20,377	31,098	(6/)
N. J.	269,201	5/ 1,096,846	11,072	235,036	292,729	298,901
N. Mex. 3/	5,739	---	189	1,998	142,484	6,268
N. Y.	1,244,579	5/ 10,732,462	98,251	2,050,838	2,913,127	299,312
N. C.	387,050	---	30,255	312,439	232,451	8/ 163,506
N. Dak.	149,209	5/ 230,467	930	76,561	49,115	8/ 23,056
Ohio	1,716,344	---	38,585	230,759	324,003	8/ 1,531,819
Okla. 3/	1,495,584	144,988	30,402	235,098	184,735	(6/)
Oreg.	129,987	505,218	3,376	144,459	68,682	44,499
Pa.	562,897	1,891,360	69,688	338,166	839,599	271,045
P. R.	25,432	102,232	---	---	---	---
R. I. 3/	92,272	---	1,485	48,594	137,635	8/ 71,234
S. C.	462,696	477,012	23,680	122,202	64,398	35,092
S. Dak.	108,555	4,240	---	---	---	8/ 98,226
Tenn.	444,542	218,226	4,174	29,007	42,734	---
Tex.	2,799,648	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	60,954	235,812	3,167	137,076	90,476	573
Vt. 3/	201,422	26,867	3,337	25,880	---	---
V. I.	1,383	664	4	91	159	160
Va.	239,542	166,765	13,032	80,262	48,568	8/ 28,415
Wash.	494,437	1,336,525	12,220	440,460	330,609	80,044
W. Va.	161,359	469,604	4,914	67,353	439,057	13,266
Wis.	2,165,793	---	41,720	438,006	312,911	283,780
Wyo.	35,772	5,669	574	9,376	5,890	39,336

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for May; data for June not available. 5/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $1,391 in Connecticut, $11,157 in Kansas, $97,961 in Massachusetts, $8,750 in New Jersey, $53,578 in New York, and $2,355 in North Dakota. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for March; later data not available. 8/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 9/ Partly estimated. 10/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 12. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, June 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total	$78.44	$61.53	$16.91	$196.84	$84.09	$74.00	$10.09	$78.50	$59.16	$19.33	$32.51	$29.65	$2.86
Ala.	67.16	58.30	8.86	253.51	64.68	62.23	2.45	46.16	41.71	4.45	11.69	11.68	.01
Alaska 2/ 3/	98.16	69.58	28.58	---	81.46	81.46	---	133.71	57.74	75.97	34.76	34.70	.07
Ariz.	64.16	58.52	5.64	---	72.53	72.53	---	67.25	67.25	---	29.07	29.07	---
Ark.	63.91	52.39	11.52	56.82	70.77	61.02	9.75	59.12	39.52	19.59	16.92	15.42	1.50
Calif.	107.74	94.63	13.11	295.72	129.28	115.02	14.26	112.80	93.05	19.75	43.11	40.50	2.60
Colo.	101.77	81.95	19.82	---	88.68	68.89	19.80	77.77	58.41	19.36	36.25	33.50	2.75
Conn.	75.31	60.74	14.57	193.94	109.18	64.27	44.91	68.29	39.65	28.63	43.38	37.71	5.69
Del.	64.69	53.35	11.34	---	80.84	75.90	4.95	73.47	73.47	---	27.74	27.74	---
D. C.	88.64	62.94	25.71	282.72	72.70	71.23	1.47	78.84	71.15	7.69	32.62	32.56	.06
Fla. 2/	66.47	49.44	17.04	353.04	67.46	59.63	7.83	71.38	56.11	15.28	16.02	15.46	.56
Ga.	56.36	47.64	8.72	---	58.61	55.85	2.75	59.53	54.34	5.19	22.24	22.24	---
Guam 4/	30.25	26.54	3.70	17.51	(5/)	(5/)	---	25.90	25.90	---	12.99	12.99	---
Hawaii 2/	82.61	56.58	26.03	348.17	120.20	73.53	46.67	146.09	66.57	79.53	37.38	30.46	6.92
Idaho	75.70	61.48	14.22	138.68	74.46	74.01	.45	57.53	49.64	7.89	37.86	37.86	---
Ill. 2/	88.03	43.66	44.38	518.47	90.21	60.06	30.15	93.01	64.58	28.43	43.63	37.93	5.70
Ind.	80.99	44.71	36.28	---	83.08	61.91	21.16	116.27	47.21	69.07	29.75	24.40	5.36
Iowa	91.42	55.97	35.45	124.83	102.59	91.74	10.85	82.90	82.90	---	38.49	34.40	4.09
Kans.	86.09	70.67	15.41	152.39	91.64	76.83	14.81	104.37	89.42	14.95	37.38	33.35	4.04
Ky. 2/	61.72	50.87	10.85	30.23	70.61	63.66	6.95	75.22	62.87	12.34	25.01	22.37	2.65
La.	85.13	68.07	17.07	202.23	82.05	79.16	2.89	58.55	52.90	5.65	23.03	22.66	.37
Maine 2/	84.22	53.23	30.99	277.58	84.60	73.10	11.50	87.64	69.15	18.49	29.02	27.64	1.37
Md. 2/	72.86	62.59	10.27	35.88	80.68	71.11	9.57	77.88	67.55	10.33	32.65	32.65	---
Mass.	90.20	69.38	20.82	168.18	132.93	121.79	11.14	143.97	67.05	76.93	47.43	41.26	6.17
Mich.	89.45	74.68	14.77	370.20	86.15	74.73	11.42	107.54	83.19	24.35	35.04	33.99	1.06
Minn.	118.11	42.85	75.26	---	131.50	64.83	66.67	61.11	48.21	12.90	52.53	43.01	9.52
Miss.	40.58	37.19	3.39	---	46.43	43.97	2.46	43.53	43.53	---	10.60	10.60	---
Mo.	67.23	58.65	8.58	---	75.00	75.00	---	70.08	67.47	2.61	24.16	23.73	.43
Mont.	71.99	71.53	.45	---	85.50	82.86	2.65	78.51	78.49	.02	35.21	35.21	---
Nebr.	91.54	42.17	49.37	748.40	106.18	54.93	51.25	93.18	48.28	44.90	30.25	27.69	2.56
Nev.	89.33	66.37	22.96	---	121.86	95.21	26.65	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	31.67	29.68	1.99
N. H.	100.63	78.82	21.82	54.86	105.97	85.13	20.84	114.50	79.49	35.01	42.88	35.73	7.15
N. J.	80.27	60.96	19.30	215.41	84.48	72.91	11.57	95.28	67.27	28.01	48.37	45.45	2.92
N. Mex. 2/	58.70	58.16	.53	---	74.10	73.55	.55	69.66	69.11	.55	34.34	29.84	4.50
N. Y.	92.56	70.43	22.12	313.80	112.64	81.80	30.84	128.28	70.28	57.99	44.45	38.50	5.95
N. C.	59.64	50.76	8.87	---	67.79	61.82	5.97	72.20	57.98	14.21	24.24	22.20	2.03
N. Dak.	89.51	61.81	27.70	213.20	73.86	62.38	11.48	114.52	62.23	52.30	41.98	35.23	6.75
Ohio	85.04	64.89	20.15	---	81.46	69.93	11.53	73.83	61.51	12.32	30.68	28.77	1.91
Okla. 2/	95.54	77.62	17.92	146.60	121.55	103.43	18.12	110.77	92.92	17.85	34.67	32.17	2.50
Oreg.	68.37	56.62	11.76	143.16	83.27	75.23	8.04	63.64	45.05	18.59	38.15	35.81	2.33
Pa.	74.42	62.38	12.04	241.00	74.84	70.95	3.89	71.54	54.36	17.18	29.84	27.17	2.68
P. R.	9.32	8.53	.79	29.39	8.44	8.44	---	8.68	8.68	---	4.14	4.14	---
R. I. 2/	85.47	69.97	15.50	---	86.01	71.01	15.00	91.01	73.41	17.60	40.38	34.48	5.90
S. C.	58.13	40.41	17.72	200.34	67.40	54.14	13.26	59.51	45.31	14.20	17.23	15.15	2.08
S. Dak.	84.53	69.53	15.00	40.00	68.52	68.52	---	69.78	69.78	---	30.66	30.66	---
Tenn.	52.08	42.31	9.78	59.08	52.36	50.46	1.90	50.84	48.54	2.30	20.02	19.46	.56
Tex.	70.09	57.89	12.21	---	69.39	69.39	---	57.24	57.24	---	17.86	17.86	---
Utah	69.23	57.18	12.04	113.75	78.70	60.07	18.63	69.68	40.76	28.93	32.53	28.08	4.45
Vt. 2/	85.14	48.17	36.98	251.09	87.60	58.07	29.53	83.95	60.12	23.83	29.88	29.88	---
V. I.	34.42	31.42	3.00	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	33.27	32.27	1.00	16.96	16.82	.14
Va.	62.61	44.75	17.86	139.44	69.43	57.96	11.47	66.64	54.72	11.92	24.12	23.04	1.08
Wash.	76.52	61.87	14.65	143.98	87.52	69.55	17.97	56.62	32.71	23.91	37.24	32.13	5.11
W. Va.	49.29	38.29	11.00	38.65	48.11	42.11	6.00	51.53	40.52	11.01	26.79	23.10	3.69
Wis.	105.21	31.83	73.39	---	102.15	50.65	51.51	113.61	39.03	74.58	45.92	38.97	6.95
Wyo.	83.05	68.96	14.09	(5/)	78.82	69.25	9.57	83.39	68.05	15.35	37.41	35.65	1.76

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Data for May; June data not available. 4/ Data for March; later data not available. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 6/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, summary data, June 1964

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded during month		Benefits in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ during month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in (thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	315,282	---	---	---	---	$1,355,538
Total, OASI	275,598	---	---	---	---	1,244,860
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	221,127	---	19,470,319	$1,296,140	---	1,336,628
Monthly benefits, OASI	181,443	---	17,954,085	1,198,625	---	1,225,951
Monthly benefits, DI	39,684	---	1,516,234	97,514	---	110,678
Old-age (retired-worker)	89,036	$79.93	10,481,752	810,153	$77.29	820,773
Disability (disabled-worker)	20,242	95.35	861,930	78,302	90.84	88,258
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	32,048	38.60	2,770,060	109,695	39.60	113,010
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	26,590	39.50	2,595,293	104,082	40.10	106,416
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,458	34.23	174,767	5,613	32.12	6,594
Widow's or widower's	23,297	73.09	2,086,514	140,543	67.36	146,186
Parent's	306	81.12	36,675	2,554	69.65	2,810
Child's (OASI and DI)	47,253	---	2,766,117	127,209	---	135,800
Child's (OASI--total)	33,269	---	2,286,580	113,610	---	119,974
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	8,729	28.09	424,670	11,902	28.03	12,657
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	24,540	53.05	1,861,910	101,708	54.63	107,317
Child's (DI)	13,984	29.01	479,537	13,599	28.36	15,826
Mother's	8,945	61.25	467,271	27,683	59.24	29,792
Lump-sum death payments	94,155	3/213.30	---	---	---	18,910

COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	June 1964	May 1964	June 1963
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	19,470,319	19,432,035	18,608,268
Total, OASI	17,954,085	17,930,827	17,225,957
Total, DI	1,516,234	1,501,208	1,382,311
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,355,538	$1,349,495	$1,297,004
Total, OASI	1,244,860	1,242,699	1,194,632
Total, DI	110,678	106,796	102,373
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	89,036	89,706	104,018
In current-payment status, end of month	10,481,752	10,467,639	10,037,392
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$79.93	$79.45	$79.10
In current-payment status, end of month	77.29	77.28	76.66
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	20,242	15,446	19,021
In current-payment status, end of month	861,930	853,250	790,447
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$95.35	$95.26	$94.51
In current-payment status, end of month	90.84	90.79	90.33
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,227,000	15,200,000	14,587,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,382,000	13,360,000	12,833,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$19,699	$19,861	$18,939
DI	2,264	2,268	2,394

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump-sum per worker; 88,653 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

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